



A P P E N D I X

TO THE

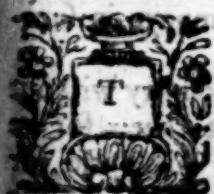
LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXVIII.

Having formerly, in our Magazine for Jan. 1747, p. 36, given our Readers a Specimen of the virtuous Sentiments, that were cultivated by Persons of Quality and Distinction, in the glorious Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and instill'd into their Offspring, in the excellent Letter of Sir Henry Sidney, to his Son Philip, afterwards the famous Sir Philip Sidney; we shall here present them with another, being a Letter from the great Lord Burleigh, who made so shining a Figure in the wise Counsels of that renowned Princess, to his Son Robert, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.

The Lord Burleigh's Letter to his Son Robert.

Son Robert;



THE virtuous inclinations of that matchless mother, by whose tender and godly care thy infancy was govern'd, together with your late education under so zealous and excellent a tutor, put me rather in assurance, than hope, that thou art not ignorant of the *summum bonum*, which is only able to make thee happy, as

Appendix, 1748.

well in thy death as in thy life; I mean the true knowledge and worship of thy Creator and Redeemer, without which all other things are vain and miserable; so that thy youth being guided by so all-sufficient a tutor, I make no doubt but he'll furnish thy life with moral and divine documents. Yet, that I mayn't cease of the care befitting a parent towards his child, or lest thou should'st have cause to derive thy whole felicity and welfare rather from others, than from whom thou receiv'd'st thy birth and being, I think it fit and agreeable to the affection I bear thee, to help thee with such advertisements and rules for squaring thy life, as are gain'd rather by long experience than reading; to the end that thou, entering into this exorbitant age, may'st be better prepar'd to shun those perilous courses, whereunto the world and the lack of experience may draw thee: And because I wou'd not confound thy memory, I have reduced them into ten parts; and, next unto *Moses's* tables, if thou imprint them in thy mind, thou shalt reap the benefit, and I the contentment. And these they are.

4 D

1. When

1. When it shall please God to bring thee to man's estate, use great providence and circumspection in the choice of thy wife; for from thence will spring all thy future good or ill: And 'tis an action, much like a stratagem of war, wherein a man A can never err but once. If thy estate be good, match near home and at leisure; if weak, far off and quickly: Inquire diligently of her disposition, and how her parents have been inclined in their youth.

Let her not be poor, how generous soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility: Nor choose a base, uncomely creature, altogether for wealth; for it will cause contempt in others, and loathing in thee: Neither make choice of a dwarf, or a fool; for by C the one thou shalt beget a race of pigmies, the other will be thy daily disgrace. And it will irk thee to hear her talk, and thou shalt find to thy grief, that there is nothing so fulsome as a she-fool.

And touching the government of D thy house, let thy hospitality be moderate, and, according to the measure of thy estate, rather plentiful than sparing, but not costly; for I never knew any grow poor by keeping an orderly table; but some consume themselves thro' secret vices, E and then hospitality bears the blame. But banish drunkenness out of thy house, which is a vice that impairs health, consumes much, and makes no shew: And I never heard praise ascrib'd to a drunkard, but the well bearing of his liquor; which is a F better commendation for a brewer's horse, or a carr-man, than either for a gentleman or a serving-man: And beware thou spend not above three parts of the four of thy living, nor above a third part of that in thy house; for the other two parts will G do more than to defray thy extraordinary, which will always surmount thy ordinaries by far; otherwise thou shalt live like a rich beggar, in con-

tinual want; and the needy man can never live happy, nor contented, for every the least disaster makes him ready to mortgage or sell: And that gentleman that sells one acre of land, loses an ounce of credit; for gentility is nothing but riches; so that if a foundation shrink, the building must needs follow.

2. Bring thy children up in learning, and obedience, yet without austerity: Praise them openly, reprehend them secretly, give them a good countenance, and a sufficient maintenance according to thy ability; otherwise thy life will seem their bondage: And whatever portion thou shalt leave them at thy death, they will thank death for it, not thee: And I'm persuaded, that the foolish cockering of some parents, and the over stern carriage of others, causeth more men and women to take ill courses than their natural inclinations.

Marry thy daughters in time, lest they marry themselves; and suffer not thy sons to pass the Alps, for they shall learn nothing there but pride, blasphemy, and atheism; and if by travelling they get a few broken languages, that will profit them no more, than to have the same meats serv'd up in divers dishes: Neither E by my consent shalt thou train them up to the war; for he that sets up his rest to live by that profession, can hardly be an honest man, or a good Christian; for every war is of itself unjust, unless the cause makes it just: Besides, 'tis a science no longer in request than in use, for soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer.

3. Live not in the country without corn and cattle about thee; for he that puts his hand to his purse for every expence of household, is like him that thinks to keep water in a sieve: And what provision thou shalt want, try to buy it at the best hand, for there is one penny in four sav'd betwixt buying at thy need, and

and when the markets and seasons do serve fittest for it : And be not serv'd with kinsman-friends, or men intreated to stay, for they will expect much, and do little ; nor with such as are amorous, for their heads are always intoxicated : And keep rather A too few than one too many ; feed them well, and pay them the most, and then thou may'st boldly require their service and duty.

4. Let thy kindred and thy allies be welcome to thy table ; grace them with all other honest actions ; for B by this means thou shalt so double that bond of nature, as thou shalt find them so many advocates to plead an apology for thee behind thy back. But shake off those glow-worms, I mean parasites and sycophants, who will feed and fawn in the summer of C thy prosperity, but in any adverse storm they will shelter thee no more than an arbour in the winter.

5. Beware of suretiship for thy best friends ; for he that pays another man's debts, seeks his own decay : But if thou canst not otherwise, D chuse rather to lend thy money thyself upon good bonds, tho' thou borrow it ; so shalt thou pleasure thy friends and secure thyself : Neither borrow money of a friend, but of a mere stranger, where paying for it, thou shalt hear of it no more ; E otherwise thou shalt eclipse thy credit, lose thy friend, and yet pay as dear as to another. But in borrowing of money be precious of thy word, for he that hath care to keep days of payment, is lord over other mens goods.

6. Undertake not a suit against a poor man without receiving much wrong ; for besides that thou makest him thy competitor, it is a base compliment to triumph where there is small resistance. Neither attempt law against any man before thou G hast thoroughly resolv'd on thy side, and then spare neither for money nor pains ; for a cause or two so follow'd, and obtain'd, will free thee from suits a great part of thy life.

7. Be sure to keep some great man thy friend, but trouble him not with trifles. Compliment him often, present him with many, yet with small gifts, and of little charge ; and if thou hast cause to bestow any great gratuity, let it be some such thing as may be daily in his sight ; otherwise, in this ambitious age, thou shalt remain like an hop without a pole, and be made a football for every insulting companion to spurn at.

8. Towards thy superiors be humble, yet generous ; with thy equals familiar, yet respective ; towards thy inferiors shew much humility and some familiarity, as to bow thy body, to stretch forth thy hand, and uncover thy head, and such like popular compliments : The first prepares a way for thy advancement ; the second makes thee known for a man well bred ; the third gains good report, which once gotten, is easily kept ; for high humility takes such deep roots in the minds of the multitude, as they are easier won by unprofitable courtesies, than by churlish benefits : Yet I advise thee not to affect or neglect popularity too much : Seek not to be C —, and shun to be R —.

9. Trust not any man with thy life, credit or estate ; for it is mere folly for a man to enthrall himself so to his friend as that, occasion being offer'd, he shall not dare to be his enemy.

10. Be not scurrilous in thy conversation, nor satirical in thy jests ; F the one will make thee unwelcome to all company, the other will pull on quarrels, and get thee hatred of thy best friends : For such jests, when they favour too much the truth, leave a bitterness in the minds of them that are touch'd ; and tho' I have already pointed at this, inclusive, yet I think it necessary to leave it to thee as a special caution, because I have seen many so prone to quip and gird, as if they wou'd rather

their loss their friend than their joys; and if, by chance, their boiling brains have any quaint scoff, they travail to be deliver'd of it as a woman with child: These nimble apprehensions are but the froth of wit.

The FOOL. N^o 359.

—Fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru,
Non minus ignotos generosis— Hon.

MEN are distinguished from other animals more by their ambition, than any other remarkable characteristick of the mind. What we call *reason*, we cannot define; nor can we explain our notion of *instinct*, at least not so well, as to separate it from reason; and, while they are in some measure confounded together, it is difficult to decide which is which; yet is reason only given to man, and instinct to other animals. But, by the like argument whereby we give reason to man, and instinct to animals, we may distinguish the reason of one man from another, D raise one up to the dignity of intelligence, and lower the other down to instinct, there being, in the common conduct of our lives, as wide a seeming difference; which, I think, is not quite so sensibly distinct in regard to ambition, as it seems only to possess the human mind, but not always to be guided by reason; as many, like myself, have an ambition to be fools, others to be mighty wise, but all to rule over something that they are, or think themselves, superior to, or desire to appear so, F by the force of superiority. This disposition suffers not any mortal to rest; but, on the contrary, pushes him on from acquisition to acquisition, tho', like the builders of the tower of *Babel*, he finds himself at last just as far from the end of his journey, as when he set out, and all his labour lost in pursuit of a shadow. While *Alexander* wept, that he could find no more countries to conquer,

his generals, very probably, were alike concerned, that those he conquered were not shared amongst them; and each would, perhaps, in their leader's life-time, have esteemed themselves at the summit of glory, A to have been in possession of a very moderate circuit of dominion; but, the Conqueror dying without an appointed heir, they soon changed their system of thinking, and all alike desired to grasp the empire of the world. These kind of pursuits are usually termed glorious, as I suppose, because they glitter and sparkle in the eyes of the beholders; yet are they the effect of the same disposition, that makes an idle fellow tyrannize over his dog, or other submissive animal; but what analogy C either has to reason, demands a further inquiry. By reason, I suppose, is generally intended to be understood, the advantageous or useful conclusions, that we are capable of forming from our observations on, or comparing of, one thing, or act, with another, and rendering of such conclusions beneficial, by a proper application of them to the common purposes of human life. But what purposes it can answer, to be ever pursuing of shadows, or tyrannizing over men or animals, is not easy to discern. Nor can it be readily accounted for, why good and bad, rational and irrational actions, should alike produce, in favour of the respective performers, the epithet of *glorious*. But we convas glory as we do reason, and, by making the terms equivocal, shew, that there are other things, besides reason and glory, wherein we differ essentially from brutes. These are pride and folly, generally resulting from a wrong application of our natural talents to the end for which they seem to have been given us. Thus a capacity for defending ourselves against the inclemency of weather, and for decency, by proper and necessary clothing, is wantonly turned

turned into foppery; and the spirit given us as an incitement to aim at something beyond the present, is idly changed into warm desires of robbing and destroying one another. A genius for government, intended to make mankind happy, by an equal distribution of justice, and care of the common welfare, centres in tyranny and oppression, and the wild and ludicrous fancy of this or that prince or statesman seems to be substituted in the place of that reasoning power of the soul, which we affect to value ourselves upon, and to distinguish from brutal instinct. In this abuse of our reason, is lodged that system of folly, which we idly call *glory*; where the imperfections of the mind as naturally inhabit, as bodily diseases in the fabled box of *Pandora*. Hence springs that ministerial nonsense, so carefully propagated by tools of power, That none should trouble their heads about government, but such as have artificially worked themselves into authority: Hence that vain desire of princes to enlarge their territories; and that folly diffused amongst the herd of individuals, of making wealth, which they seldom employ to any worthy end, their sole and supreme good.

The ambition of the boy, who desired to be a king, that he might eat fat bacon, and swing upon a gate all day long, has full as much sense, and more innocence in it, than any kingly desires that modern history furnishes us with an account of. This boy wanted dominion, not to tyrannize over others, but to make himself happy, in as narrow a compass as could well be imagined, without breaking one precept of morality, or making other men unhappy, to make himself miserably great. He had no intention to load his subjects with heavy taxes, that his ministers might shine in splendor; nor wantonly to make war, that he might profit

at the expence of the blood and treasure of his people. If his notion was simple, his mind was pure and untainted; and, if the wife will not allow him to think above instinct, I should be glad to learn in what specie of reason his humble mind has ever been surpassed, except, on account of the fat bacon, which our honest fellow-subjects the *Jews* may possibly conceive to be more sinful, than the plundering of a tame and indolent generation of people.

From the London Gazetteer.

A new SCHEME to pay off Part of the Nation's Debt.

THE many wild schemes and remarkable calculations to pay off the nation's debt in a few years, without being felt, and that people shall grow rich while they are paying it, can serve no other purpose than to make every man laugh at the madness and folly of such projectors: I shall not therefore attempt to persuade you, or the world, that this scheme is, even by myself, supposed to have those great advantages; it is sufficient, if it will in any degree contribute to help on the work. Every one will allow, that taxes, laid on the most unnecessary and useless things in life, and, at the same time, such as will answer the purpose of taxation, by raising a very considerable sum of money to the government, are the most reasonably imposed.

I, therefore, humbly propose, That every bachelor, of the age of 35 years and upwards, be rated and assessed according to his estate, real or personal; and where the value cannot positively be known and determin'd, then to be rated according to the common estimation of his worth, he retaining a right of appeal, by oath, if over-rated, as in other cases: And in order

order that the said assessment may be made the least expensive to the government, the commissioners and assessors of the land-tax (provided none of them are bachelors, or in such case to be exempted) be appointed to rate and levy the same, in like manner and proportion with the land-tax; that is to say, For every 1000 *l.* a bachelor is rated at, he shall pay 8 *l.* *per ann.* being 4 *s.* in the pound for the interest of 1000 *l.* at 4 *per cent.* But that the poundage usually paid to collectors may likewise be saved to the government, I would propose, that such men of known wealth and integrity, as have been married 10 years, without having a child, be appointed by the commissioners to collect the said rate, and deliver it at the usual times of payment of the land-tax, to the receivers-general of the respective counties, without fee or reward.

I imagine this tax cannot be accounted grievous or unreasonable, as it is well known, many bachelors remain in that state merely for the sake of accumulating riches to themselves, and cannot be supposed of proportionable service to the government with those who are married; as every married man, who has children, must certainly be considered as a much greater support to government, than he who hath none; not only as to peopling a state, which in itself is an article of considerable consequence, but, likewise, as every child is daily increasing the nation's revenue, by the use of almost every common necessary of life, so far, as, by a moderate computation, to be valued at least at 4 *l.* a year to the state. If this is allowed, which I think cannot be disputed; how much must a man consider himself to be indebted, who sleeps supinely in a single state, absolutely refusing or neglecting to put his mite into the king's treasury? If they are capable, what should protect them from being compelled to become serviceable?

If neither the call of nature, or the sighs of neglected damsels, will move them; let, if not their persons, their estates, at least, be castrated; that the useful and useless parts of mankind may be distinguished, and the latter brought nearer upon a footing of use; that the bachelor's deficiency in one point, he may be obliged to make up in another. This scheme, then, must be allowed this advantage, that, if it does not prompt them to one duty, it will oblige them to another, and cannot fail of producing a good effect, as it will, at the same time, be the likeliest means of giving a severer blow to the houses of carnal recreation, than the utmost care of the most vigilant justice of the peace.

ANTI-BACCALAUREUS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

WE have been assured from France, that his most christian majesty has given one of the Martinico islands to marshal count Saxe, with liberty to plant, settle, &c. as to him shall seem proper.

Martinico, every smatterer of geography knows, is the proper name of a single island among the Caribbees, and not the general name of an Archipelago, or cluster of islands, as this use of the word would seem to signify. What then can be the reason of this artifice? for so the paragraph, at first sight, provok'd me to call it, before I had consider'd where lay the fallacy. But even this was not difficult to discover, when I came to look on a map of the West-India islands, and reflect on what had pass'd in relation to them.

Between Martinico and Barbadoes lies the island of St. Lucia, and to the westward of Barbadoes lies that of St. Vincent. These islands were, by the peace of Utrecht, left without any particular appropriation; and it cannot

cannot be said, that *property* has been better determined and settled by the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*. Is it not natural, therefore, to suppose, that the *French* now consider those islands as open, and are going to possess one or both of them by a commission to this military planter? If this should be the case, as I verily believe it is, could there be a greater insult offer'd to the *English* nation, to whom the *French* absolutely refused the same liberty about 26 years ago?

His grace the duke of *Montagu*, under a grant from his late Majesty, attempted, about that time, to make a settlement at *St. Lucia*; but his agent was absolutely compell'd to abandon the project by the *French* governor of *Martinico*, and his grace sunk a great many thousand pounds to no purpose. Now, should the *French* attempt the same thing, and be suffer'd to proceed in it, must we not meanly submit to be used by them as they think proper? Would not such an attempt be more worthy of resentment, from *Great Britain*, than even the invasion of the *Austrian* succession in breach of treaties?

CAMBER.

The Vanity of SYSTEMS in PHILOSOPHY.

SHOULD we ask fifty systematical philosophers an explanation of the mechanism of the universe, not one of them but would believe that he gave you a philosophy, that was to be esteemed in proportion to the geometry and calculations he had employed in it. But all these indefatigable calculations will often, setting out with the same principles, lead you to as many different sums, different mechanisms, and to as many different systems, as there are different persons whom you consult.

Thus entering into these systematical opinions is quitting a view of nature, and losing sight of the certain use which we may make of it,

and in which consists our true philosophy.

Another reason to keep us upon our guard with relation to systems, is, that however beautiful they may appear at first sight, the application we may make of them to different effects, generally turns out unlucky, and ridiculous. Make use, for example, of the system of attraction, on the phenomenon of the load-stone, where one would think, it ought to be of great use; or of electricity; or of what is called fermentation; you will find that your principle will leave you in the lurch, and inform in nothing. The philosophers are obliged to vary their attractions like their effects: Here it is an attraction which acts thro' the whole depth of the whole mass; there it is an attraction which only acts on the lightest superficies of the body, let them be thin or thick: There a certain attraction is the same, while another attraction varies, as do the diversities of the bodies.

But above all, the attractionists were in raptures with that which they perceived, or thought they perceived, in electrical bodies. This could not, they said, be mistaken, and it acted exactly as in the planets, diminishing in the circuit, as it augmented in distance. Unluckily, an experimental philosopher came and knock'd all on the head, and, by fastning a little ball of wood at the extremity of a cord of 1000 feet long, he discovered, that if an electrical tube was applied either to the middle, or at one end of this cord, the spangles of gold placed at the other end, under the wooden ball, clung to it as suddenly, as if the electricity had acted within a foot of the tube. One of our learned *Newtonians*, (Mr. *Muskenbroek*) has made an hundred experiments upon the load-stone: But after infinite precautions and calculations, he frankly owns the attraction failed him, when he

he had occasion for it, and that he could make nothing of it.

In a word, systematical philosophy can be of little use, and perhaps may be dangerous to young people, by busying their minds upon systems, which will not fail, whether we will or not, to bring some phenomena to our thoughts, which is a very great prejudice to the progress of true philosophy: Either because it is not easy to get rid of certain generalities, or that we see every thing conformable to our prejudices.

Experimental philosophy is the only one which has been of use to human society; and as the advantages flowing from it are innumerable, so we cannot recommend, for the study of philosophy, a more prudent method than that which the gentlemen of the royal society, and the *French* academy of sciences have followed for our instruction. They have never, as a collective body, given their approbation to any one general system. They are fully persuaded, that if man is allowed to arrive at a thorough knowledge of nature, it can only be by treasuring up experiments and facts, for a great length of years; and if, on the contrary, this thorough knowledge is denied to our condition, at least, experiments, and the knowledge of most minute things, will procure, as is daily experienced, several benefits to publick society.

This very judicious principle, which they have always looked upon as a rule; and the nature of the different functions, which these learned men have divided among themselves, are founded on the necessities of life, and the extent of our capacities. To go farther, the experimental philosophy, which they have brought into esteem, is the only useful one, because it is the only one conformable to our condition; which, without offence, we may name, *The system of providence*.

The experience of 6000 years, is

certainly sufficient to teach us what is possible, what is forbid. While man, in his enquiries, was busied in things submitted to his government, his endeavours were always rewarded by new discoveries. While he

A would pry into the interior structure of the parts of the universe, the motion of which is not submitted to his care, his ideas have been fantastical and uncertain. Let him study the measures of magnitudes, and the laws of motions, not to pace out the heavens, or to weigh the solid bodies of the planets; but to know the order of his days. Let him observe the relation of the aspects of the heavens to his habitation; the progression of light in the modus it is presented to him; the use he may make of the equilibrium of liquids, of the weights and velocities of the bodies of which he is master, or of all the experiments which come within his view, and especially under his hand. In a word, let him apply experiments to the necessities of life, and he will have an unerring philosophy, replete with great advantages. But to undertake to determine the cause which governs the motion of the universe, and to penetrate into the universal structure, and the particular parts of which it is composed, is to forfeit the honour of improving his patrimony to run after shadows. It is neglecting treasures which are open to us, and obstinately persisting to knock at a door, which has been shut against us these 6000 years.

F It is no conjectural opinion, but a visible truth, resulting from experience, that God has given us great facility and intelligence in things which we ought to manage; and, on the contrary, that those to which God himself gives motion and action, without entrusting the conduct to our care, he has concealed from our knowledge. For example, we are ignorant of the structure of our stomach, because God has eased us of

of the care of its digestion. In vain would the most able anatomist direct his digestion; all very often goes contrary to his wishes. On the other hand, we have in our senses many watchful and faithful monitors, opportunely to direct what nourishment is proper for us. Why then have we so many methods to be acquainted with our nutriment, if it is not that the care of seeking and chusing it, is committed to us? And why, on the contrary, do we not know how to digest, if it is not that God has evidently willed our digestion to be perform'd in us without our direction? God, who has spared us that trouble, has denied us the knowledge of the mechanism which forms the flesh, and the fruits that we eat, and also of that mechanism which extracts the juices from them for our nourishment. This knowledge would have distracted us. We attain the age of 90 without knowing what digestion is, or what the action of the muscles. We have been served without any care on our part. Had we thoroughly known the structure of our stomachs, we should have been for directing its functions: But God has not allowed this knowledge to man; he made him to be otherwise employed. If then this mechanism is hid from him, lest it should multiply his cares, will God acquaint him with the structure of the world, the motion of which is not committed to his charge?

The F O O L. N^o 360.

—'Twas not such men as these,
That dy'd with *Punic* blood the *Tyrrens*
And quash'd the stern *Æacides*. [seas,

THE original record of the treaty of *Utrecht* is in the *Latin* language; the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, I am told, is in *French*. This may seem immaterial to some, or they may say so, because they are bid; but it certainly reflects, in some measure, on his majesty's honour, while at the same time it would be

Appendix, 1748.

extreme difficult to find out even a distant reason for such extraordinary condescension. We gave up *Cape-Breton*, that our allies might be restored to their possessions, which was answering the purpose of our engagements to them; but why we sacrificed our honour by condescending to treat in the *French* language, when in fact, as it merely regarded ourselves, *France* lay at our mercy, is only to be accounted for by the negotiators not understanding heraldry, and being unacquainted with the *Latin* tongue; for as to their acquaintance with honour, it is, in my humble opinion, quite out of the question.

By the 9th article of the treaty of *Utrecht*, it is expressly said, "That the most christian king shall take care, that all the fortifications of the city of *Dunkirk* be raised, that the harbour be filled up, &c. on this express condition also, that the said fortifications, harbour, &c. be never repaired again." By the 17th article of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, "The fortifications of *Dunkirk* shall remain on their present foot on the land side; but the old treaties shall remain in force, with respect to the port, and the works towards the sea." Here it appears, that *Dunkirk* has been refortified to the land-ward, contrary to the tenor of the treaty of *Utrecht*, and permitted to continue so by the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*; when, if the reason of the thing be truly understood, the whole article might as well have been given up, since the only way we could prevent the *French* from retrieving that harbour, was, by keeping the town open to the land ward. This may seem strange to our negotiators, but it is true; for, should they now open their harbour, and fortify it, we cannot prevent them by any land force, and I defy the whole *British* navy to do it by sea. This was very well understood by those who

4 E

made

made the treaty of *Utrecht*; who rightly concluded, that this article would not be broke while the town lay open to an invasion; on the destroying whereof, the works in the harbour might with facility be come at, and ruin'd, and which, by other means, is impracticable; as any man may see, who considers the situation of the town and harbour: So that I esteem the 9th article of the treaty of *Utrecht* as hereby totally annulled; and am out of doubt, shall soon see the harbour of *Dunkirk* recover its pristine glory. The negotiators, therefore, would have merited applause, if, instead of giving this point up in effect, they had given it up in fact, for a sufficient sum of money, to have made us as good an harbour in the *Downs*, by which *Dunkirk* would have been in some measure counterpoised.

By the 11th article of the commercial part of the treaty of *Utrecht*, it is concluded, "That the imposition or tax of 50 *sols Tournois* laid on *British* ships in *France* for every ton, shall wholly cease: In like manner, the tax of 5 *shillings Sterling* laid on *French* ships in *Great Britain*, for every ton, shall cease; neither shall the same, or any the like impositions, be laid hereafter on the ships of the subjects on either side." What has been done about this article in the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle* does not appear, but is presum'd to be given up, because it is a fact, that the *French* levy this 50 *sols Tournis* per ton on our shipping in *France*: And on its being complained of at our custom-house, it was there wisely answered, That they would exact the same duty on the *French* shipping in *England*; which is almost nothing to the purpose, as we have 20 ships go to *France*, to one *French* ship that comes to *England*; and, therefore, shall pay the *French* 5 l. for 5 s. But if we are not all mad, why is an article broke thro', that contributes so much to the support

and encouragement of our seamen and shipping, and that aims materially to counterbalance a trade, otherwise notoriously in our disfavour? If the old treaty of commerce is to stand, why are the *French* permitted so to impose on us? If not, where is the new equivalent, or better treaty?

Observations of a French Gentleman on the Temper of the English.

NOTHING is so uncommon among the *English* as that sweetness of temper, and chearfulness of humour, which are the charms of society. They are great losers for want of enjoyment: They would be much happier, if they were more social. One may assert, without wronging them, that they know not how to enjoy life as well as the *French*. Might not this be a proof, that they are not so much philosophers as they imagine? Philosophy is nothing more than the art of making ourselves happy, that is, of seeking pleasure in regularity, and reconciling what we owe to society with what we owe to ourselves.

This chearfulness, which is a characteristick of our nation, in the eye of an *Englishman* passes almost for folly: But is their gloominess a greater mark of wisdom? And folly against folly, is not the most chearful sort the best? At least, if our gaiety makes them sad, they ought not to find it strange, if their seriousness makes us laugh.

As this disposition to joy is not familiar to them, and as they look on every thing as a fault which they do not find at home, the *English* who live among us are hurt by it. Several of their authors reproach us with it as a vice, or at least as a ridicule.

Mr. *Addison* styles us a comick nation. In my opinion, it is not acting the philosopher on this point, to regard as a fault, the quality which contributes most to the pleasures of society,

society, and happiness of life. *Plato*, convinced that whatever makes men happier makes them better, advises to neglect nothing that may excite and convert into an early habit, this sense of joy in children. *Seneca* places it in the first rank of good things. Certain it is, at least, that gaiety may be a concomitant of all sorts of virtues; but that there are some vices, with which it is incompatible.

As to him who laughs at every thing, and him who laughs at nothing, neither of them has sound judgment: All the difference I find between them is, that the last is constantly the most unhappy. Those who speak against cheerfulness, prove nothing else but that they were born melancholick, and that in their hearts they perhaps rather envy than condemn it.

The *English Spectator*, whose constant object was the good of mankind in general, and of his nation in particular, should, according to his own principles, place cheerfulness among the most desirable qualities: Probably, he did not sufficiently reflect, when he found fault with it so openly. To dress virtue in the robes of sadness, as most men do, is robbing her of her real charms. Mr. *Addison* asserts, that gaiety is one of the greatest obstacles to the prudent conduct of women: But are those of a melancholick temper, as the *English* women generally are, less subject to the foibles of love? I am acquainted with some doctors in this science, to whose judgments I would more willingly refer than to his: And perhaps, in reality, persons naturally of a gay temper are too easily taken off by different objects, to give themselves up to all the excesses of this passion.

Mr. *Hobbes*, a celebrated philosopher of his nation, maintains, that laughing proceeds from our pride alone. This is a paradox, if asserted of laughing in general: But all the

world know very well, that this writer, though estimable in other respects, thought too ill of human nature. *Des Cartes* has with justice condemned those principles and maxims, which suppose that all men are bad. To bring the causes which Mr. *Hobbes* assigns for laughing under suspicion, it is sufficient to remark, that proud people are commonly those who laugh least. Gravity is the inseparable companion of pride. To say that a man is vain, because the play of a kitten, or the buffooneries of a harlequin make him laugh, would be advancing a most absurd proposition: And this cannot be his meaning. We should distinguish well between laughter inspir'd by joy, and that which arises from mockery. The malicious sneer is improperly called laughter. True it is, that pride is the father of this sneer: But laughter has nothing, in its principle or effects, which deserves condemnation. We find this amiable in others, and it is a happiness to feel a disposition towards it in ourselves.

When I see an *Englishman* laugh, I fancy I see him hunting after joy, rather than having caught it; and this is more particularly remarkable in their women, whose temper is inclined to melancholy. A laugh leaves no more traces on their countenance, than a flash of lightning on the face of the heavens. The most laughing air is instantly succeeded by the most gloomy: One would be apt to think that their souls open with difficulty to joy, or at least, that joy is not pleased with its habitation there.

In regard to fine raillery, it must be allowed, that it is not natural to the *English*; and therefore those who endeavour at it make but an ill figure. Some of their authors have candidly confessed, that pleasantry is quite foreign to their character; but according to the reason they give, they lose nothing by this confession: Bi-

shop *Sprat* gives the following one: *The English*, says he, *have too much bravery to submit to be derided, and too much virtue and honour to mock others.* Yet, when the case happens, (and I have seen some examples of it) the *Englishman*, who, for want of honour, takes the liberty of railing at another, and he whose courage cannot bear it, strip both to their buff, and box it out till one of them says he has got enough. I have likewise read in some travels, that fists are the only arms the *Chinese* use in their duels.

The following Advertisement, which has been in all the Papers, being a Matter of publick Utility, we think it proper that it should have a Place in our Magazine.

General Post-Office, Dec. 17, 1748.

HIS majesty's post-master-general, for the further improvement of correspondence, having been pleased to order, that letters shall for the future be convey'd, by the post, six days in every week, instead of three days as at present, between *London* and *Chippingnorton*, *Evesham*, *Worcester*, *Bromesgrove*, and *Birmingham*, with the intermediate places; and that those letters, on the three additional post-days, shall be convey'd through *Oxford*: And likewise, that letters shall, for the future, be convey'd by the post, six days in every week, instead of three days as at present, between *London* and *Wells*, *Bridgwater*, *Taunton*, *Wellington*, *Tiverton* and *Exeter*; and that those letters, on the three additional post-days, shall be convey'd through *Bristol*.

And the post-master-general having also been pleased to order a new branch to be erected, between *Salisbury* and *Axminster*, thro' the towns of *Blandford*, *Dorchester*, *Bridport* and *Lyme*, by which means the correspondence between *London* and those places, together with the towns

of *Weymouth*, *Wareham* and *Corfe-Castle*, and also their correspondence with the trading towns in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, as well as with *Bath* and *Bristol*, will be considerably quicken'd and improv'd.

A Publick notice is hereby given, That these several additional conveyances will commence upon *Monday*, the 26th of this instant, *December*; at which time the present stage between *Crewkerne* and *Bridport*, together with that between *Shaftsbury* and *Blandford*, will be discontinued.

And, whereas great numbers of letters have hitherto been privately collected and deliver'd, at the several towns and stages abovementioned, contrary to law, and to the great prejudice of the revenue of the post-office; all carriers, coachmen, watermen, wherry-men, dispersers of country news-papers, and all other persons whatsoever, hereafter detected in the illegal collecting or delivering of letters, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity.

N. B. *The penalty is five pounds for every letter collected or deliver'd, contrary to law, and one hundred pounds for every week such practice is continued.*

By command of the post-master-general,
GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Secretary.

Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, for the Year 1749.

THE plate represents the blessings of *Peace* in an emblematick manner, viz. The goddess *Cybele*, or the *Earth*, in her chariot drawn by lions, trampling on *Discord*, and the instruments of war: On one side of her, *Liberty*, with her cap and spear; on the other *Peace*, presenting her olive branch, and restoring *Commerce*: *Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom and learning, descending, and commanding *Prudence* to shut the door of the temple of *Janus*:

1748. Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK, &c. 589

Janus: Bacchus, Ceres, and the Muses, bring up the rear, denoting plenty and joy, the happy consequences of peace.

On seeing the STATIONERS ALMANACK.

WHAT glorious vision's this that charms my eyes? [guise!
The heav'nly powers array'd in human
How bold the figures! Truth and nature shine [divine.
Thro' the whole piece, and speak the plan
How nice the touch, that life and vigour gives! [lives.
The hand engraves — and lo! the picture
See smiling Peace, — the Olive Branch behold,
And Discord, prostrate, in confusion roll'd.
Ingenious artist! whose surprizing skill
Can robe the gods! and men with wonder fill!

Explanation of the Picture over the Kalendar in the OXFORD ALMANACK, for the Year 1749.

THE building is an exact representation of the front of *St. Mary Magdalen Hall*. Under it is a bust of *William Wainfleet*, the founder, placed on a pedestal, bearing the hall arms.

The figure near the pedestal, on the right side of the founder, represents the right Hon. *Edward earl of Clarendon*, lord high chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university of Oxford. Next to him is seen Dr. *Henry Wilkinson*, formerly principal, holding in his hand a sketch of the hall library, which was built at his expence, and by him furnish'd with several antique medals, and a collection of choice books. Close to this benefactor stands *Josiah Pullen*, M. A. who was many years an useful member of this society, acting in the capacities of vice-principal and tutor. The four personages facing the chancellor are Dr. *White*, Mr. *Mecke*, Dr. *Brunsel*, and Dr. *Lucy*, each of whom endowed this hall with exhibitions. The first presents an instrument of his benefaction to the chancellor, and the

other three have their respective donations in the rolls, which they hold in their hands.

In the side groupe, under the west part of the building, are the portraitures of Dr. *Longland* bishop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Henshaw* bishop of *Peterborough*, Dr. *Wilkins* bishop of *Chester*; Sir *Robert Hyde* and Sir *Matthew Hale*, lords chief justices; and Dr. *Charlton*, physician to our late martyr'd sovereign, king *Charles I.*

The groupe opposite to this comprehends *William Tindal*, M. A. known by the name of the *English apostle*, translator of the new testament and pentateuch into our language, and martyr for the reform'd religion: *William Pemble*, M. A. a pious and learned divine and writer of the last century; Dr. *Pocock*, the great orientalist; Dr. *Plott*, the natural historian; and *Edward Leigh*, Esq; author of the *Critica Sacra*, and of several other valuable pieces.

All the persons abovementioned in the three several groupes, were formerly members of *St. Mary Magdalen Hall*.

The following Memorial of the Corsican Malecontents was deliver'd by their Agent to the Plenipotentiaries at Aix-la-Chapelle, some Time before the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

My Lords,

I HAVE the honour to present to your excellencies the prayers and tears of the Corsicans. I might prove, previous to all other discussions, that, with respect to them, the *Genoese* are usurpers. *Philippini* and *Baronius* relate, That *Pipin*, king of France, gave the sovereignty of this island to pope *Paschal* and his successors; that *Gregory VII.* *Honorius III.* *Benifac VIII.* *Benedict II.* *Clement V.* and *Eugenius IV.* exercised manifest acts of their sovereignty over *Corsica*, insomuch that the last named pontiff sent over his commissaries,

commissaries, and solemnly declared the *Genoese* usurpers and tyrants of that island. But, waving those points, I come to the oppression which *Genoa* has made us groan under.

We had amongst us many lords, who judged without appeal in causes between their vassals, who set up their standards, and confederated with the republick; who exercised the employments and dignities of their country, and, in short, were in all respects on the same footing as the other nobles of *Italy*. But now the *Genoese* policy makes no distinction between *Corsican* nobles and plebeians; for near 170 years past they are both solemnly excluded as incapable of holding any posts in their country, or even serving in the army. Our bishopricks are all given away to *Genoese*, and our parish churches were in great danger of being filled up in the same manner.

But an evil yet more dreadful than all that I have recited, was the iniquity of the magistrates sent over to us from *Genoa* every two years. Poor and ignorant to a most shameful degree, they knew but one thing, that is, that they might safely commit any manner of injustice towards the *Corsicans*, in order to amass riches. They sold beforehand to the inhabitants, pardons for murders they were resolved to commit. At the worst, the punishment of a *Corsican* murderer was, to be sent to *Genoa*, to serve there in the troops, and, after a certain term, he was carried back to his own country. The relations of the person murder'd, seeing the republick did not revenge such crimes, would revenge it themselves. There is no nation but what would be noted for the same crimes, if the punishment was nothing but a voyage, commonly attended with very little inconvenience, and frequently advantageous to the murderer.

Among other laws equally iniqui-

tous and pernicious, we may rank those whereby *Genoa* has deprived us of all foreign commerce, and cramp'd and clogg'd our inland trade a thousand various ways; from whence follow'd what is to be naturally expected from such regulations in any country: In short, the *Corsicans* took a dislike to labour and business, as they could not find a vent for their products and manufactures; and so would the most industrious people under the sun, if they lay under the same restraints.

The most christian king was inform'd of the origin of our calamities, when his army was in the heart of our country, and his majesty endeavour'd to apply a remedy. We complained, that the *Corsicans* were excluded from all dignities in our island; the king was so good as to procure the bishoprick of *Aleria* for a *Corsican*; and that we were deprived of this satisfaction, was entirely owing to the artful politicks of *Genoa*, which eluded the king's good-will and the pope's decrees. We made loud complaints of the clogs on our trade: Marshal *Maillebois* rais'd its drooping head, and agriculture and the arts were seen to flourish under the protection of that general; and, under him we also tasted the sweets of a just and severe government. The lawless scum of the island atoned for their crimes on the gibbet and the wheel; and if any yet remain'd, they lay still, waiting only for the departure of the *French*, in order to give full swing to their evil inclinations and designs.

But how little do the *Genoese* imitate the equity and benignity of *France*! They neither reverence nor reward any virtue; they punish no crimes, they acknowledge no services, or, at the best, repay them with obscure honours, or even with such as are rather an injury and disgrace: the fix'd design of the republick is, to weaken and impoverish our island, because it is too rich, and too powerful,

erful, to yield tamely to the yoke of *Genoa*. We have, therefore, nothing to hope nor fear from such imperious masters.

I say, nothing to fear; for, in fact, the *Genoese* troops have an hundred times suffer'd themselves to be disarm'd and beaten by *Corfican* women, who had no other arms than stones. In *Nov.* 1745, their general stole away from *Bastia* with his best troops, and fled to *Calvi*. The same man, in *August*, 1747, fled from *Terra-Nova* to *Caprara*. Not but that the *Genoese* have given many signal proofs of their bravery in the siege of their country: But they alone will never be able to reduce the *Corficans*. Our countrymen, without arms and without a chief, began their first war: They, also, enter'd upon the second and third war, under the same disadvantages; and they will maintain, in like manner, a fourth, a fifth, and a sixth war, if there be occasion. In fine, it is certain, that, if the *Genoese* want to subdue the *Corficans*, nothing will induce nor force the *Corficans* to put on the yoke of the *Genoese*. It were, therefore, to be wished for the republick of *Genoa*, that she could be so far brought to listen to reason, as to resolve to part with the island of *Corfica*. This work, my lords, is worthy of the wisdom of your excellencies; and in rendering the peace of *Europe* universal, it would render it solid and lasting.

The following are the Thoughts of F the famous WILLIAM PENN, upon Government.

Government has many shapes: But there is sovereignty, tho' not freedom in all of them.

Rex and *Tyrannus* are very different characters: One rules his people by laws to which they consent; the other, by his absolute will and power. That is called *freedom*, this *tyranny*.

The first is endangered by the ambition of the popular, which shakes the constitution: The other by an ill administration, which hazards the tyrant and his family.

A It is great wisdom in princes of both sorts not to strain points too high with their people: For whether the people have a right to oppose them or not, they are ever sure to attempt it when things are carried too far, tho' the remedy oftentimes proves worse than the disease.

B Happy that king who is great by justice, and that people who are free by obedience.

C Where the ruler is just, he may be strict; else, it is two to one it turns upon him, and tho' he should prevail he can be no gainer, where his people are the losers.

Princes must not have passions in government, nor resent beyond interest and religion.

D Where example keeps pace with authority, power hardly fails to be obeyed, and magistrates to be honoured.

E Let the people think they govern, and they will be governed. This cannot fail if those they trust, are trusted.

That prince that is just to them in great things, and humours them sometimes in small ones, is sure to have and keep them from all the world.

For the people is the politick wife of the prince, that may be better managed by wisdom, than ruled by force.

But where the magistrate is partial, and serves ill turns, he loses his authority with the people, and gives the populace opportunity to gratify their ambition; and so lays a stumbling-block for his people to fall.

It is true, that where a subject is more popular than the prince, the prince is in danger: But it is as true, that it is his own fault; for nobody has the like means, interest, or reason, to be popular as he.

It is an unaccountable thing, that some princes incline rather to be feared than loved, when they see that fear does not oftener secure a prince against the dissatisfaction of his people, than love makes a subject too many for such a prince.

Certainly, service upon inclination is like to go farther than obedience upon compulsion.

The *Romans* had a just sense of this when they placed *Optimus* before *Maximus*, to their most illustrious captains and *Cæsars*.

Besides, experience tells us, that goodness raises a nobler passion in the soul, and gives a better sense of duty, than severity.

What did *Pharaoh* get by increasing the *Israelites* task? Ruin to himself in the end.

Kings chiefly in this should imitate God: Their mercy should be above all their works.

The difference between the prince and the peasant is in this world: But a temper ought to be observed by him that has the advantage here, because of the judgment in the next.

The end of every thing should direct the means: Now, that of government being the good of the whole, nothing less should be the aim of the prince.

As often as rulers endeavour to attain just ends by just mediums, they are sure of a quiet and easy government; and as sure of convulsions, where the nature of things are violated, and their order over-ruled.

It is certain, princes ought to have great allowances made them for faults in government, since they see by other peoples eyes, and hear by their ears. But ministers of state, their immediate confidants and instruments, have much to answer for, if, to gratify private passions, they misguide the prince to do publick injury.

Ministers of state should undertake their posts at their peril. If princes over-rule, let them shew the law and

humbly resign: If fear, gain, or flattery prevail, let them answer it to the last.

The prince cannot be preserved but where the minister is punishable: For people as well as princes will not endure *imperium in imperio*.

If ministers are weak or ill men, and so spoil their places, it is the prince's fault that chose them: But if their places spoil them, it is their own fault to be made worse by them.

It is but just that those that reign by their princes should suffer for their princes: For it is a safe and necessary maxim, not to shift heads in government, while the hands are in being that should answer for them.

And yet it were intolerable to be a minister of state, if every body may be accuser and judge.

Let therefore the false accuser no more escape an exemplary punishment than the guilty minister.

For it profanes government to have the credit of leading men in it subject to vulgar censure, which is often ill grounded.

The safety of a prince therefore consists in a well chosen council; and that only can be said to be so, where the persons that compose it are qualified for the business that comes before them.

Who would send to a taylor to make a lock, or to a smith to make a suit of cloaths?

Let there be merchants for trade, seamen for the admiralty, travellers for foreign affairs, some of the leading men of the country for home business, and common and civil lawyers to advise of loyalty and right; who should always keep to the strict rules of law.

Three things contribute much to ruin governments, looseness, oppression, and envy.

Where the reins of government are too slack, the manners of the people are corrupted; and that destroys industry, begets effeminacy, and provokes heaven against it.

Oppression

Oppression makes a poor country and a desperate people, who always wait an opportunity to change.

He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God, said an old and a wise king.

Envy disturbs and distracts government, clogs the wheels, and perplexes the administration: And nothing contributes more to the disorder, than a partial distribution of

rewards and punishments in the sovereign.

As it is not reasonable that men should be compelled to serve, so those that have employments should not be endured to leave them humo- rously.

Where the state intends a man no affront, he should not affront the state.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 546.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was, L. Icilius, B who spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

ALTHO' I know that this was the day appointed for our going into a committee upon the bill now before us, yet I so little expected any opposition to the bill, or to any clause contained in it, that I gave myself very little trouble to examine it. Upon the first and second reading, I considered it so far as to conclude in general, that it was a right and a necessary bill; and as I could not suggest to myself any material objection against it, I cannot pretend to be fully prepared for answering the objections now made; but they are, in my opinion, so superficial, that without any deep learning, or previous consideration, they may, I think, be fully answered.

What was the intention of the legislature, when the law was made in 1746, for preventing nonjuring ministers to officiate in episcopal meetings in Scotland, we need not, I think, give ourselves the trouble to inquire, because there is a law superior to all human laws, I mean the

law of self-preservation, which will justify our agreeing to what is proposed by the clause now under our consideration. This law must surely be allowed to operate as strongly upon an established government as upon any private man; and as it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of our present happy establishment, to exclude Jacobites from being the teachers and leaders of the vulgar, it will be an excuse for any seeming cruelty this clause may be attended with.

Some gentlemen may, perhaps, think, Sir, that the opinions of the vulgar and ignorant are not much to be regarded, and, that their way of thinking can be of no signification to a government established by law, and supported by a regular army; but as the vulgar and ignorant in all countries compose the majority, and indeed the strength of the people, experience must convince us, that those opinions, which generally prevail among them, have always at last come to be the established opinions of the country; therefore every government ought to take special care, that no opinions shall be propagated among the vulgar, which are inconsistent with its preservation; and what has lately happened in a neighbouring country must confirm this observa-

tion. In the *United Provinces* their late government was established by law, and established upon the principles of liberty, executed by magistrates duly chosen and supported by a regular army. By degrees some opinions were propagated among the vulgar to the prejudice of their then form of government: Whether those opinions were well founded, I shall not take upon me to determine; but as they happened to be confirmed by the misfortunes of the present war, their government was subverted, and a new form of government established, by the mere strength of the mob, and without their army's so much as attempting to interpose, tho' a great part of that army was composed of foreign mercenaries, who in all countries are more ready to execute the orders of the magistrate against an insurrection of the people, than an army composed of natural-born subjects.

This remarkable and late event must, I say, Sir, convince us, how dangerous it is to suffer any opinions to be propagated among the vulgar, which are inconsistent with our present happy establishment; and when we have this danger so full in our view, shall we be accused of cruelty, or a want of compassion, for taking the most effectual method to prevent those from being the teachers and leaders of the vulgar and ignorant, who have been for many years inculcating such opinions, and who will, probably, notwithstanding the oaths they have taken, continue to inculcate such opinions? In saying this, I know, I am liable to be accused of a want of charity, by those who are not acquainted with the principles and practices of the episcopal party in *Scotland*; but when I inform them, that a majority of that party have been nonjurors ever since the revolution, and that all those who have been made bishops there since that time, have been chosen and consecrated, not according to the

method observed among the primitive christians, but by virtue of a *Conge d'elire* solicited and obtained from the late king *James*, or present pretender, I hope this accusation will vanish; for a man who submits to receive holy orders from such a bishop, must be in his heart a *Jacobite*; and while in virtue of those orders he continues to preach, he must look upon himself as obliged to propagate the principles of *Jacobitism* as far as the lenity of our laws will enable him to do; and tho' this cannot be done openly and in direct terms, yet the lenity of our law is such, that even in their public sermons they may indirectly propagate such principles, and upon any prosecution, the proof required by law is so difficult, that a man may privately inculcate such principles, and continue the practice during his whole life, without ever once rendering himself liable to a conviction; so that the only course we can take for putting a stop to the propagation of such principles, is to prevent those who are tainted with them, from having an opportunity to gain a credit and an authority among the vulgar.

For this reason, Sir, if I had a sufficient ground for believing, that in the year 1746, the intention of the legislature was, to give an opportunity, even to those episcopal ministers, who had received holy orders from the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland*, to qualify themselves according to law; and if I knew, that 600 instead of six such ministers had embraced that opportunity, I should nevertheless be for agreeing to the clause now before us; but when a law expressed in such general terms is agreed to, it is impossible to tell what was the intention of the legislature at the time the law was passed. Where a legislature consists of a great number of members, some may have one intention, some another; but, I believe, very few, if any, had

had the intention now presumed. For my own part, I can freely declare, I had no such intention; nor could I have any such intention, because I was then and am still of opinion, that no episcopal minister, who received holy orders from any of the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland*, could intitle himself to continue to preach in any meeting-house in *Scotland*, by taking the oaths appointed by law, in pursuance of that act, because by a clause in that act it is expressly declared, That in case any letters of orders, other than such as have been given by some bishop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, shall be registered, such registration shall be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes; but as the lawyers in *Scotland*, like the lawyers in other countries, often find out a meaning in the words of a law, which the lawgiver never intended, they found, that the nullifying part of this clause related to such letters of orders only as should be registered after *Sept. 1*, following; tho' it is evident from the words of the clause, that it was intended to rectify the law of the 10th of queen *Anne*, by enacting, That from and after the said *Sept. 1*, no letters of orders should be deemed sufficient, tho' granted by a protestant bishop, unless he was a bishop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*.

Thus, Sir, a doubt has been raised among the lawyers in *Scotland*, about the meaning of the act passed in 1746; and to remove that doubt, is the only design of the clause now under our consideration. We are not by this clause to make any new regulation: We are only to explain and enforce a regulation passed two years ago, a regulation then agreed to without any opposition, and a regulation, which I think absolutely necessary. Whether the letters of orders granted by a nonjuring bishop in *Scotland* or *England*, be such as may intitle the person so ordained to be a priest or deacon of the esta-

blished church in *England*, or the tolerated church of *Scotland*, upon his taking the oaths appointed by law, and without any new ordination, is a question we are not now to determine; nor are we to determine whether, as members of this house, we have a right to determine such a question; but surely, we may determine whether such a priest or deacon shall be allowed to exercise his function within his majesty's dominions; and we ought, I think, to determine that he shall not.

This question, 'tis true, Sir, was otherwise determined in the year 1712, by both houses of parliament, when the law was passed for granting a toleration to those of the episcopal communion in *Scotland*; but we all know the complexion of that parliament. We know that many of the members secretly approved, tho' they did not openly avow, the principles of the nonjurors; therefore we cannot wonder at their admitting a priest or deacon to exercise his function, notwithstanding his having receiv'd orders from a nonjuring bishop; but even that parliament could not be prevailed on to do so in direct and explicit terms, therefore the zealots of that party were forced to rest satisfied with getting it enacted in general, that the toleration should extend to all episcopal ministers ordained by protestant bishops, that should take the oaths appointed by law, and pray for the queen and royal family. This, indeed, opened a door to all the episcopal ministers in *Scotland*, who had received orders from the nonjuring bishops; but it soon appeared how little they deserved the indulgence they met with, for not so much as one of them embraced the favour offered them, so that the *English* gentlemen who had got places in the exchequer, the customs, and the excise in *Scotland*, were forced to get a minister from *England*, to set up a meeting-house for them at *Edinburgh*.

I do not say this, Sir, with a design to raise any new resentment against the episcopal party in *Scotland*; for tho' I am, and have always professed myself a presbyterian, I am for indulging that party as far as may be consistent with the safety of our happy establishment; and I know that most of the presbyterians in *Scotland* are in this respect of the same sentiments with me; therefore I must say, that it was not very charitable to suppose, that their connivance at the nonjuring episcopal meetings in *Scotland* was not owing to their good nature, but to a political consideration, because they could not have so much to fear from the nonjuring episcopal clergy, as they might soon have from an episcopal clergy, tolerated in *Scotland*, and qualified according to law. Sir, the presbyterians in *Scotland* have nothing to fear from either: From the nonjuring episcopal clergy they have nothing to fear, as long as our present illustrious family remains upon the throne, and if any revolution, or what the *Jacobites* call a restoration, should happen, they would be proud of being involved in the general ruin. From the qualified episcopal clergy they fear nothing, because the presbyterian clergy in *Scotland* have by their piety, humility, temperance, and diligent performance of their duty, so well secured to themselves the respect as well as affections of the people, that their rivals can make but few converts; and the presbyterian church government is so solemnly secured by the articles of union, that the episcopal clergy, tho' duly qualified, can never expect any partial favour from the government.

I shall admit, Sir, that at the time of the revolution, the episcopal party in *Scotland* were treated with a little too much severity; but this we cannot be surprised at, when we consider how cruelly the presbyterians had been persecuted for 20 years before; and yet they were so far

from retaliating the persecutions they had met with, that many of the episcopal ministers were allowed to continue in possession of their livings, and in the exercise of their functions, without requiring any thing more of them than taking the oath of allegiance to king *William* and queen *Mary*; and in the year 1695, an act of parliament was passed in *Scotland* for securing to them this indulgence during their respective lives.

It cannot, therefore, be said, Sir, that episcopacy met with no sort of legal indulgence in *Scotland* till the 10th of the late queen; for many of those episcopal ministers were alive and in possession of their livings at that time; and in other places, tho' episcopal meetings were not till then tolerated by law, yet great numbers of them were publickly kept, and connived at by the presbyterian government in *Scotland*, which connivance could proceed from no motive but good-nature and christian-like forgiveness; and from the same motive this connivance was continued after the toleration act was passed, otherwise the episcopal party in *Scotland* must have been without any meeting-house, or other publick place of worship, and, consequently, must have suffered, instead of being benefited by the toleration granted them; for the clergy of that party in *Scotland* adhered so obstinately to their nonjuring principles, that none of them would take the benefit of that act by taking the oaths, and praying for the queen and royal family, as therein directed.

I shall conclude, Sir, with stating the case plainly, and fairly, according to that light in which it appears to me. From the nonjuring clergy men nothing, to be sure, could be expected but a propagation of the principles of *Jacobitism*, to the utmost of their power, and it has been found, that such of them as qualified, especially, those who had been

ordained by the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland*, continued to propagate the same principles, notwithstanding the oaths they had taken to the government. By this means two rebellions have been raised in *Scotland*, both which have been happily suppressed, but by both the government was brought to the brink of destruction. The danger and expence we were exposed to by the first rebellion were, as one would have thought, sufficient to have awakened our attention, and made us take a proper method for removing the cause which produced so fatal an effect; but it was neglected at that time, and no more thought of, till it again produced the same effect. This we, likewise, with great difficulty, got the better of, and then we began to think seriously how to prevent such fatal effects for the future. Among other methods proposed, one was, to make a new and a strict law for shutting up all such episcopal meetings in *Scotland* as were kept by nonjuring ministers, or such as had received their orders from any nonjuring bishop; but as it was supposed, that several of the meeting-houses in *Scotland* were kept by nonjuring ministers, who had received their letters of orders from some of the bishops of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, it was resolved to give them a short time to qualify, in order to intitle themselves to continue in possession of their meeting-houses, and in the exercise of their functions.

Pursuant to this resolution, Sir, a law passed in the session of parliament 1745, 1746, by which it was enacted, That every person, who then was pastor or minister of any episcopal congregation in *Scotland*, should, and he was thereby required, on or before Sept. 1, 1746, to produce to the clerk of the jurisdiction within which his meeting-house was situated, a certificate from the proper officer, of his having taken the

oaths appointed by law; in failure of which his meeting-house was directed to be shut up by the proper magistrate. And by another clause it was enacted, That if any person should, from and after the said first of *September*, presume to enter upon, or exercise the function of a pastor or minister of any episcopal meeting or congregation in *Scotland*, without having first caused his letters of orders to be registered, or without having qualified himself by taking the oaths, or without having registered his name and place of abode, together with the place where his meeting was to be held, and the certificate of his taking the oaths, such person so offending and convicted thereof, should suffer the punishments by the act prescribed.

Both these clauses you see, Sir, are general as to the letters of orders; but then by a following clause it is enacted, That from and after the said first of *September*, no letters of orders of any minister of an episcopal meeting in *Scotland*, shall be deemed sufficient, or be admitted to be registered, but such as have been given by some bishop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*; and that if any other shall be registered, such registration shall be deemed void.

Now, Sir, I think, there is nothing more evident, than that the second clause I have mentioned was designed as a restriction upon the first; and that the third, with regard to the letters of orders, was design'd as a restriction upon the second. By the first clause, nothing more was required, than that the minister should produce a certificate of his having taken the oaths, and, consequently, if that clause were to be taken separately, he might now continue to exercise the function of an episcopal minister, without registering his letters of orders, or, indeed, without any orders at all; and if the second clause were to be taken separately from the third, a minister

or priest, who had received his letters of orders from a nonjuring bishop, or even from a *Roman* catholic bishop, might have registered those orders, and might now continue to exercise the function of an episcopal minister; but by taking these three clauses together, it is evident, that beside the certificate, the letters of orders likewise must be registered, and those letters of orders must be such as were received from some bishop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, all letters of orders from any other bishop being by the said third clause declared insufficient; so that after the said first of *September*, no episcopal minister could exercise his function in *Scotland* by virtue of such letters of orders, tho' granted and registered before that day.

This I think, Sir, is as plain as any meaning can be expressed by words; for if it had been intended, that this third clause should relate only to such orders as were to be granted and registered after the said *Sept. 1*, the clause would certainly have been made to run thus: That no letters of orders granted after the said *Sept. 1*, to any pastor or minister of an episcopal meeting or congregation in *Scotland*, shall be deemed sufficient, or be admitted to be registered, but such as shall be given by some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; and in case any letters of orders, other than such as are before described, shall be registered, such registration shall be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes.

However, Sir, some of the lawyers in *Scotland* insisted, that this clause related only to such orders as were to be granted and registered after the said *Sept. 1*, and that before that day, letters of orders granted by any protestant bishop, in the terms of the act of the 10th of queen *Anne*, and registered in the terms of that act, or of this new act, ought to be held sufficient for inti-

ting the minister to continue the exercise of his function in his meeting-house duly entered according to this new law; and upon the faith of this opinion, it may be, for I am not certain, that some of the episcopal ministers, who had received their letters of orders from the old nonjuring bishops in *Scotland*, did take the oaths, and register their letters of orders, and their meeting-houses, according to the directions of that act; but if they did so upon the faith of that wrong opinion, are we obliged to confirm what they have done, or to neglect explaining a doubt, which has arisen about the meaning of a law now in force?

This, Sir, is all that is intended by the short clause now under our consideration, and I am surprized to find an objection now made, which might as reasonably have been made in the year 1746, against the clause then passed, and now to be explained: Nay, an objection that might as reasonably have been made in the year 1712, against that part of the law then passed, which confines the toleration of episcopacy in *Scotland* to such episcopal ministers only, as were or should be ordained by protestant bishops; for if the parliament have now not a right to determine, that no episcopal minister shall be allowed to exercise his function in *Scotland*, but such as have received holy orders from some bishop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, surely the parliament had not then a right to determine, that no episcopal minister should be allowed to exercise his function in *Scotland*, but such as should be ordained by a protestant bishop; and as high-church principles were then so triumphant, I am persuaded this clause would have been objected to at that time, if there had been the least foundation for saying, that it was an incroachment upon the rights of the church.

As this clause, therefore, cannot be deemed any incroachment upon the

the rights of the church, and as it can be no incroachment upon any private right legally acquired, because it is only an explanation of a former law; I hope, it will be left standing a part of the bill now before us.

The next that stood up, was Q. Salomius Sarra, who spoke to the following Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last, began with telling us, he was not fully prepared for answering the objections made against this clause; but if he had not told us so, I am sure, no one could have supposed that he was not, from what he has said upon the subject; for he pick'd out and properly applied the very strongest arguments that could possibly be advanced in support of such a cause; and, indeed, he has such a fund of knowledge, and so quick a comprehension, that he can seldom stand in need of much preparation for enabling him to speak upon any subject. For this reason it is always with the greatest caution, that I presume to differ from him in any sentiment, and it is never without concern that I rise up to speak, when I find I have him for an antagonist; but I must say, that upon this occasion I rise up with less concern than ever I did upon any former; because I believe, that what he has said in the present debate, proceeds rather from the prejudices of his education, than from any error in his judgment; and nothing, I think, ever afforded a clearer proof of the strength of such prejudices, than to hear a gentleman of his learning, experience, and capacity, declare himself a presbyterian.

Whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, Sir, I shall always be of opinion, that when we are to pass any bill, or any clause, for amending, explaining, or altering a for-

mer law, it is worth while, and even necessary, to consider what was the intention of the legislature when the law was passed, because from that intention, as well as from the effects it has produced, we are to judge, whether the law ought to be amended, explained, or altered, enforced, or repealed; and I was surprized to hear a gentleman so well versed in the laws of nature and nations, pretend, that self-preservation can ever be an excuse for cruelty or injustice. In private life, no man can for self-preservation kill another man, or deprive him of his property, unless that other has been first guilty of some violence or injustice; and in publick life, it is not lawful or right, even for the immediate preservation of society, to take away the life, or to take away, without compensation, the property of any particular member of the society, unless that member has deserved it by some failure in his duty towards the society; therefore, if by the clause now before us, the life of any private man is to be exposed, or his property taken from him, without compensation, we must inquire, whether he has deserved this treatment by any crime, or any failure in his duty towards the society; for if he has not, we shall be guilty of an act of injustice, which no danger, real or imaginary, to which the kingdom may be exposed, can excuse; and that this is the case, with respect to the clause now under consideration, I shall, before I sit down, make manifest.

But what is this mighty danger, to which the kingdom may be exposed? Sir, I shall admit, that the government ought to take all possible care to prevent the propagating of any opinions among the vulgar, that are inconsistent with our present happy establishment; but the opinions or principles of *Jacobitism* can never be propagated in publick sermons, or by those ministers who have taken the

the oaths to the government. In publick sermons, we know, that it is impossible to recommend or inculcate such principles, because it would render the preacher liable to a conviction of high-treason, or, at least, misprision of treason; and in private discourses, or lectures, such principles can never be recommended, with effect, by any minister who has taken the oaths to the present government, because of their being directly contrary to the oaths he has taken, and consequently would expose him to the contempt of every man that heard him. A layman may, perhaps, profess such principles, after taking the oaths to the government, and may plead, as an excuse, his having been obliged to take such oaths for the support of himself and family; but in a minister of the gospel of Christ, who by the gospel he preaches, and the example of its Divine Author, is obliged to sacrifice his life for the sake of truth, no such excuse can ever be admitted; therefore, every such minister that takes the oaths to the government, must pretend, at least, that he does so from a conviction of mind; and all his future behaviour must be conform to that conviction, whether real, or pretended, if he intends to gain any credit or authority among the people to whom he preaches, or with whom he converses.

I am therefore fully convinced, that neither of the late rebellions in Scotland was, in the least, owing to the publick sermons, or private conversation, of those episcopal ministers, who had taken the oaths to the government; but I am very far from thinking, that both the late rebellions were not, in a great measure, owing to the influence of the nonjuring clergy in that country, whose meeting-houses have for many years been generally connived at by the presbyterian government there. These clergymen, Sir, by the purity of their religious doctrines, by their

learning, by the decency of their behaviour, and chiefly by their sufferings, recommended themselves to the affection and esteem of all ranks of people; and, by their example, as well as by their private lectures, they recommended with great power those political principles they professed, and for which they suffered. These are the men, whom we ought to gain over by mild usage, if possible; and the more of them we gain over, the more strength we shall add to our present happy establishment, the more we shall weaken the cause of the pretender.

I shall admit, Sir, that as to such of them as cannot be gained over, we ought to put a stop to their being allowed to officiate publickly in any meeting-house, or congregation; for tho' I shall always be an advocate for liberty of conscience, and an indulgence to those who differ from the established church in doctrines purely religious, yet, I think, no government ought to tolerate a sect who mix politicks with religion, and propagate doctrines subversive of the state, under which they live and are protected. I say, I think, we ought not to allow the preachers of such a sect to exercise their function in a publick manner; but at the same time I must insist upon its being imprudent, as well as cruel, ever to shut the door against their conversion. Such a step I must call persecution: It will be considered as such by all unbiassed men who hear of it; and it will tend more towards propagating their political religious opinions among the vulgar, than the most extensive toleration you can grant them.

With regard to political opinions, Sir, they may be broached by speculatists, but by speculation they can never be established. It is by practice only they can be established, and a political opinion has often been established by the male-practices of those who held the contrary opinion.

This

This it was that brought about the late revolution in *Holland*, as well as it has done several former revolutions in that country. The question, whether it was best for that country to be governed by a stadtholder, or by a set of republican magistrates, has been bandied about among the speculative politicians there, ever since the death of king *William*; but never produced any effect, till the bad conduct, to call it no worse, of their republican magistrates, universally propagated, and at last established the contrary opinion; and I must recommend it to those who are now, or may hereafter be, the supporters of our present establishment, to take such care of their conduct as never to give an advantage to the principles of *Jacobitism*; for while they do this, they have nothing to fear from any preachers or speculative politicians; and if the church party in *Scotland* had ever since the revolution been as prudently treated as the dissenters in *England*, we should never, perhaps, have heard of a rebellion in that country.

For this reason, Sir, I am for treating all parties there with the utmost lenity and mildness; and as to those who have been unfortunately bred up in the principles of *Jacobitism*, whether clergymen or laymen, I am so far from shutting the door against their conversion, that I shall always be for giving them an opportunity to come in. This was the intention of the law passed in 1712, and this I still take to have been the intention of the law passed in 1746, notwithstanding, the meaning put upon it by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last. The first clause mentioned by him, was, I believe, designed as an invitation, and to give an opportunity to all the episcopal clergy in *Scotland*, then possessed of any meeting-house, to come in and take the oaths, before the 1st of *September* then next; and the 2d and 3d clause mentioned by him were, I

think, designed to affect only such episcopal ministers as should afterwards receive holy orders, and set up meeting-houses in *Scotland*.

That this was the design, Sir, will appear, by considering the clauses or sections of this act separately and distinctly: By the first, it was enacted, That the sheriffs and other magistrates of the several jurisdictions in *Scotland*, should, on or before the 1st of *November*, 1746, cause a list or register to be made of the several episcopal meeting-houses within their respective jurisdictions. By the second it was enacted, That every person who then was a minister of any episcopal congregation in *Scotland*, should on or before the 1st of *September* then next, produce to the clerk of the jurisdiction, where his meeting-house was situated, a certificate of his having taken the oaths, of which certificate the clerk was, thereby, obliged to make an entry in the said register, and that entry was to express the name of the minister, and the situation of his meeting-house; and of this entry he was to deliver two copies to the minister, one of which was to be fixed on the outside of his meeting-house, and the other in the most conspicuous place within the same. By the third it was enacted, That every such minister shall pray for the king by name, and for all the royal family. By the fourth, The sheriffs and other magistrates were required and obliged, immediately after the said 1st of *November*, to shut up all the meeting-houses within their respective jurisdictions, whereof the minister had not complied with what was prescribed in the two former sections. By the fifth, it was enacted, That if any person should, from and after *Sept. 1*, presume to enter upon, or exercise the function of a minister of an episcopal congregation in *Scotland*, without first registering his letters of orders, his name, and place of abode, the situation of his meet-

ing-house, and the certificate of his having taken the oaths; or should officiate as such without praying for his majesty by name, and all the royal family, he should be liable to the punishments therein prescribed. And by the ninth section of the said law, it was enacted, That from and after the said *Sept. 1*, no letters of orders should be deemed sufficient, or be admitted to be registered, but such as had been given by some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; and in case any other should be registered, such registration should be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes.

These, Sir, are all the sections of that act I have occasion to take particular notice of; and from these it seems to me evident, that the intention of the legislature was to give an opportunity to all the nonjuring episcopal ministers then possessed of any meeting-house in *Scotland*, to come in and take the oaths, on or before *Sept. 1*, without being obliged to register their letters of orders; and consequently, that the said fifth and ninth clauses were intended to relate only to such as should after that day enter upon, or begin to exercise the function of an episcopal minister; for otherwise the second and third clauses would have been quite unnecessary; because the fifth followed by the fourth would have been fully sufficient for all that was intended; and the reason for making a difference, with regard to the registration of the letters of orders, between the episcopal ministers then exercising the function, and those who should afterwards enter upon the exercise thereof in *Scotland*, was, because no doubt could be made of the former's having proper letters of orders, otherwise they would not have been admitted or acknowledged as such by the other episcopal ministers in *Scotland*; whereas, with regard to the latter, a doubt might be made, and therefore, it was necessary their let-

ters of orders should be registered.

And farther, Sir, I must suppose, that if the fifth section had been meant to relate to those nonjuring clergymen who should take the oaths in pursuance of the second section, it would have been expressed thus, That no person shall enter upon, or *continue* to exercise the function of a minister—And if the ninth section had been meant to have a retrospect, and to exclude all episcopal ministers from the exercise of their function, who had not their letters of orders from some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*, notwithstanding their having qualified in pursuance of the tenth of queen *Anne*, or of the second section of the act, it would have been expressed thus: And in case any other letters of orders *have been*, or shall be registered—because there might have been, before *Sept. 1*, several letters of orders registered in pursuance of this act, or in pursuance of the act of the tenth of queen *Anne*; and if before that day any letters of orders had been presented to be registered, I do not see how the clerk of any jurisdiction in *Scotland* could have refused entering them, on account of their not having been given by some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*.

I shall most readily grant, Sir, that both these sections might have been more clearly expressed; but when two meanings may be put upon a law, by one of which the law must be deemed cruel and unjust, and by the other humane and compassionate, according to one of the most undoubted rules of interpretation, we are to chuse to put the latter meaning upon the words of it. Now suppose there are several episcopal ministers in *Scotland*, who had their letters of orders from the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland*, who took the oaths, and registered their letters of orders, several years since, in pursuance of the act of the tenth of queen *Anne*; and who, in consequence

quence thereof, have been ever since in possession of a meeting-house in *Scotland*, would it not be unjust, would it not be cruel, to dispossess them of their meeting-house, and much more to subject them to the penalties of this law, should they ever hereafter exercise their function in any part of *Scotland*? Yet this must be the consequence, if we adopt the meaning put upon this law by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and will be the consequence, if we agree to the explanatory clause now under our consideration. B

To say, Sir, that no private property can be affected, because the clause now before us is only an explanation of a former law, is such an inference as can never be admitted by any sound lawyer; for when a law is expressed in dark and doubtful terms, the lawyers, or judges, certainly will, and they ought to interpret it in such a manner as not to injure any innocent man; but when you come by a future law to explain those dark and doubtful terms, you may injure a private man, and may express your new law so clearly, as to leave no room for the lawyers, or judges, to prevent that injury by any interpretation; which will be the case at present, if you agree to the clause now before us; for I must insist upon it, that all the episcopal ministers in *Scotland*, who were ordained by the nonjuring bishops there, and set up meeting-houses in pursuance of the act of the tenth of queen *Anne*, or who took the oaths, and thereby established themselves in their meeting-houses, according to the directions contained in the second clause of the late act in 1746: I say, I must insist upon it, that such episcopal ministers have as good a right to their meeting-houses, and to exercise their function in those meeting-houses, as any man has to his estate; but supposing this were a disputable point, surely you are not to determine a point of private pro-

perty, by an explanatory clause in a future law. By our constitution all such disputes are to be determined by the judges, according to the laws in being at the time the dispute happened: From these judges the dispute may come before you by way of appeal; but then you determine it in your judicative, not in your legislative capacity, and you have the advantage of having all parties before you, and of hearing them in their own defence.

After having so clearly laid before you the injustice of the clause now under consideration, I think, Sir, I need not inquire how many are to suffer by it; for the injustice is the same, if but six are to suffer, as it would be, were there 600. I was very sorry to hear that so few had embraced the favour offered them by the act of 1746; but I must suppose, that one reason of there being so few, was, the shortness of the time they had to consider of it; for the bill did not receive the royal assent till *August* 12, 1746; so that the time allowed, was probably expired before many of the episcopal ministers in *Scotland* heard of it, or, at least, before they could have time to comply with the terms required; and another reason was the doubt that most of them were under, whether they could receive any benefit by taking the oaths, because of their having had their letters of orders from the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland*. Which two reasons are so strong, that we should rather be surprised, that any of them embraced the opportunity offered, than that so few did; and this, I think, ought to be a prevailing motive with us, to give them a new opportunity, and to explain the fifth and ninth sections of the former bill, so as to include those letters of orders only, that were, or should, be granted after *Sept. 1, 1746*. G

But, Sir, I must upon this occasion declare my opinion, that we

ought not at all to require, that a minister's letters of orders should be registered in the court books of any civil judicature whatsoever; and much less ought we to declare all orders insufficient, except those granted by some bishops of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*: Gentlemen may shew their ingenuity, by reasoning upon this point; but nothing can persuade me, that this is not a sort of incroachment upon one of the most essential rights of the church, which is that of judging what is necessary for giving a man an authority to preach the gospel of Christ, and administer the most holy sacraments of our religion; and from determining who shall not have such an authority, it is but a very short step to the determining who shall: Such regulations may be confirmed by act of parliament, but, like the other canons of our church, they ought to take their rise somewhere else. I shall grant, that this objection might, and ought to have been made against the act of the 10th of queen *Anne*; but probably those who ought to have made it at that time, were afraid of having that bill thrown out, and therefore they were willing to wave making this objection, rather than risk losing a bill, which was so necessary for the relief of their suffering brethren in *Scotland*; and in 1746, the rebellion had so warmed our zeal against the nonjuring clergy in *Scotland*, that it would, at that time, have been in vain to have made any such objection: We could then have expected nothing but that of having such a material question determined in the most solemn manner against us; but now we are a little more cool, it is to be hoped, that for the sake of securing the Protestant succession, we shall not give a wound to that church, which is the chief barrier of the Protestant religion.

This, Sir, is, I think, an unanswerable objection against our re-

quiring, that an episcopal minister's letters of orders should be registered in the court books of any civil judicature, and much more against our declaring all letters of orders insufficient, except those granted by some minister of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; but against this last there is a yet stronger objection; for it is almost the same with declaring, that no episcopal church shall be so much as tolerated in *Scotland*; because it will be impossible to supply that church with ministers, if no letters of orders be allowed to be sufficient, but such as are granted by some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*. If we consider, Sir, what a long and expensive journey it is from the northern parts of *Scotland*, to the nearest part either of *England*, or *Ireland*; and if we consider what a small income any minister can expect by keeping a meeting-house in any part of that kingdom, we must conclude, that no man, who is willing to content himself with such a small income, will ever be able to bear the expence of making two such long journies, in order to get himself ordained. This is loading them with a much heavier burden than that of first-fruits and tenths in *England*, and is far from being so charitable as the act of the fifth of queen *Anne*, which discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths, all benefices, with cure of souls, not exceeding the clear yearly value of 50*l*. improved valuation.

But, Sir, supposing a poor man, enabled by charity, to make such journies, when he is come as far as *Carlisle*, or *Durham*, how shall he expect to get himself ordained: Our bishops are, by the canons, laid under many restrictions with respect to the granting of orders, one of which is, that no bishop shall ordain any person who is not of his own diocese, without letters dimissory from the bishop of whose diocese he is; and such letters it is impossible for

for any man in *Scotland* to obtain. Another restriction is, that the bishop is not to ordain any man without a title, that is, some place where he is to preach, and by which he may support himself, of which he must exhibit to the bishop a certificate; and if a bishop ordains any man without such a certificate, he is obliged to maintain him, till he get him preferred to some ecclesiastical living. There are several other restrictions, Sir, by our canons; and by a much higher authority, by the authority of the Apostle *Paul*, bishops are enjoined not to lay their hands rashly upon any man *. How then can any man from the north of *Scotland* expect to be ordained by an *English* or *Irish* bishop, when he cannot obtain letters dimissory, or a certificate of his having a title, or a testimonial of his good life and conversation, from any person known to, or that can be credited by the bishop? And if he can surmount all these difficulties, unless he can obtain a dispensation from the bishop, D he must go home again after obtaining deacon's orders, and after a year must make another such journey for obtaining the orders of priesthood.

In short, Sir, there are so many difficulties, that I must suppose this clause to have been suggested by E some presbyterian, or some enemy to the church of *England*; and therefore, I hope, that next session something will be thought of for supplying the episcopal church in *Scotland* with qualified bishops, as well as F ministers. In the mean time, I shall be against any thing that will deprive the church there of any of the

qualified episcopal ministers they now have, and shall therefore be against the clause now under our consideration.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our MAGAZINE for January 1749.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Norwich, Dec. 28, 1748.

S I R,

B A S you have not, ever since your *Magazine* for the month of *March*, 1747, given us the characters assumed by the speakers in your POLITICAL CLUB, it has occasioned several disputes in a club which I belong to in this city. It is alledged C by some, that the gentlemen have given over assuming any characters; and by others it is said, that, for some particular reason, unknown to us, you have refused publishing the characters assumed. By one or other of these means we are left entirely D to conjecture; but hope you will take some method to let us know, whether our conjectures are right. As to the names of the speakers published by you before that time, all of us conclude, that they speak in the same characters they formerly assumed; but as to those names of speakers, we never before heard of, we are very much divided.

However, even as to these, we have ventured to make our conjectures; and we generally suppose, that the several new speakers did assume the characters as in the following list.

Speakers names.

Characters assumed.

C. Numisius, arm.	— —	R—s N—g—t, Esq;
Jubellius Taurea, arm.	— —	S—n T—re J—n, Esq;
T. Genucius, arm.	— —	R—d G—v—le, Esq;
L. Stertinus	— —	Sir W—m S—pe.
T. Potitius, arm.	— —	T—s P—t—r, Esq;
Cn. Genucius, arm.	— —	G—ge G—v—le, Esq;

Speakers

Speakers names.

C. Livius Salinator, —
Decius Magius, arm. —
T. Veturius Geminus, arm. —
A. Baculonius, arm. —

Characters assumed.

D — r L — e.
S — l M — n, Esq;
J — s W — t, Esq;
W — m B — k — d, Esq;

These are our conjectures, and your letting us know whether we are right, would very much oblige our whole club; but whether you are to do this in a publick manner, or by a private letter directed to me, we must leave to your discretion.

I am, S I R,

Your constant reader,

And very humble servant,

C — T — .

All we can say in answer to the above letter is, that we do not know whether the speakers in the POLITICAL CLUB now assume any character; but if they do, their secretary sends us no account of it. If he ever does, we shall regularly communicate it to the publick; and till then, we hope our readers will rest satisfied with having the debate, as that of knowing the speaker, or the character he assumes, is rather a matter of mere curiosity, than of any real use.

ON the NATIVITY of the MESSIAH.

WHEN man had disobey'd his Lord,
Vindictive Justice drew the sword;
"The rebel and his race shall die:"
He spake—and thunder burst the sky.

Lo, Jesus pardoning grace displays,
Nor thunders roll, nor lightnings blaze.
Jesus the Saviour stands confest,
In rays of mildest glories drest.

As round him press th' angelic croud,
Mercy and truth he calls aloud.
The smiling cherubs wing'd to view,
Their pinions sounded as they flew.

"The favourites of the Throne arise,
"Bear the strange tidings thro' the skies;
"Say, man th' apostate rebel lives;
"Say, Jesus bleeds, and heaven forgives.
"In pity to the fallen race,
"I'll take their nature and their place.
"I'll bleed, their pardon to procure;
"I'll die, to make that pardon sure."

Jesus now leaves his blest abode;
A Virgin's womb receives the God:
When the tenth moon had wan'd on earth;
A Virgin's womb disclos'd the birth.

Now praise employs the heavenly throng,
Their golden harps repeat the song,
And angels wait th' immortal strains
To humble Beth'lem's happy plains.

While there the guardians of the sheep,
By night their faithful vigils keep,
Celestial notes their ears delight,
And floods of glory drown their sight.

When Gabriel thus—"Exult, ye swains,
"Jesus, your own Messiah, reigns.

"Arise, the royal babe behold,

"Jesus, by antient bards foretold.

"To David's town direct your way,

"And shout, Salvation's born to day:

"There in a manger's mean disguise,

"You'll find the Fav'rite of the skies."

What joy salvation's sound imparts,
You best can tell, ye guiltless hearts!

Whom no vain science led astray,

Nor taught to scorn salvation's way.

What! tho' the monarchs of the earth

Proudly disclaim this wondrous birth!

Tho' purple spurns salvation's voice!

Know, heaven applauds your wiser choice.

Should pride dispute the sacred truths,

Maintain, your ground, ye chosen youths,

Brave the stern tyrant's lifted rod,

Nor blush to own a dying God.

Oh! be this wiser choice my own!

Bear me, some seraph, to his throne;

Where the rapt soul dissolves away

In visions of eternal day.

As the following MIDNIGHT HYMN
may be an agreeable and useful amusement,
in the wakeful Hours of the NIGHT,
to such of our Readers as shall think fit to
commit it to Memory; we hope we shall
oblige them, by giving it a Place in our
Magazine.

TO thee, all-glorious, ever-blessed
Pow'r,

I consecrate this solemn midnight hour.—

While darkness robes in shades the spangl'd
sky, [lie;

And all things hush'd in peaceful slumbers
Unweary'd, let me praise thy holy name:
Each thought with rising gratitude inflame,
For the rich mercies which thy hands im-
part,

Health to my limbs, and comfort to my
heart.

Should

Should the scene change, and pain ex-
tort my sighs,
Then see my fears, and listen to my * cries :
Then let my soul by some blest foretaste
know
Her sure deliv'rance from eternal woe.
Arm'd with so bright a hope, no more I'll
fear [near :
To view the dreadful hour of death draw
But my faith strength'ning, as my life
decays, [praise.
My dying breath shall mount to heav'n in
Oh ! may my pray'rs before thy throne
An humble, but accepted sacrifice ! [arise,
Bid kindly sleep my weary eye-lids close,
And cheer my body with a soft repose.
Their downy wings may guardian † angels
spread,
And from all dangers screen my helpless
head :
May of thy pow'rful light some gracious
beams [|| dreams.
Shine on ‡ my soul ;—and influence my

On the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

BLESS'D be the man who form'd the
generous thought, [plan,
Whose brooding care and wide-extended
With wings outspread, to millions yet un-
born,
The kind, the fatherly protection yields.
Here, snatch'd from hunger, want, and
pain, and death, [therers,
From the dread haunts of thieves and mur-
The smiling innocents, with playful eye,
Their little footsteps turn, in vital air
Rejoicing, and at every turn inhale
New life, and health, and strength, and
joy sincere.
Hail, sacred house of refuge ! at thy door
A sweet asylum th' expos'd orphan gains,
And to the winds his tears and sorrow gives :
Happy to be so lost, as here to find
Plenty unstain'd with luxury or pomp,
From turbulence and foul disorder free,
From riot and ill-manag'd merriment :
Of affectation void, and delicacies,
Falsely so call'd. Here, nor the crowded
boards
Depress to earth the particles divine ;
Nor poisons strong the baleful passions stir

Within of hatred, lust or envy, pride
Or avarice ; but universal health,
Alike in body and mind, reigns undisturb'd.
Hence future ages, with delight, may see
New * Drakes and Raleighs rise, to scourge
our foes ;
Nor shall we not our own Columbus rear,
Who shall o'er distant climes and unknown
seas,
The British empire spread, the kindly pow'r
Of liberty, and ev'ry godlike art, [kind.
Whereby to save, and feed, and bless man-
Nor hardy less, tho' in less wand'ring
form, [bare,
The sons of * peace their sinewy arms shall
Strain their tough nerves, and with incessant
toil, [plough
The goad or thresher's flail, or sacred
Uphold, while o'er the rich deep-furrow'd
land
Rough industry sits smiling on the plain,
And joyful harvests crown the circling year.
Of softer mould (tho' not to softness bred,
Or idleness) the female * infants tread
Th' unspotted pavement, and with glad-
some hearts [cares
Imbibe their home-spun skill, and little
Domestick nam'd : Not therefore useless
found, [please,
Or mean ; which all around, intent to
Minister food and health, and heart-felt
quiet, [to know
With thrift and labour earn'd ; these arts
Is woman's happiest knowledge and her praise.
These are thy glorious works, Parent † of
good,
From thee this current of benevolence,
Father of men and angels, ceaseless flows :
In thee we live and move, from thee alone
Receive our being ; and to thee return
With hymns of praise, and love, and gra-
titude. [the work
Mean while, ye generous Britons ! aid
Divine, and with unsparing hand pour forth
What not pour'd forth is useless all, and
nought [up
But heaps of sordid ore ; like muck, pent
In narrow limits, serves no end ; but spread
O'er the kind teeming earth, it rises fresh
In yellow harvests, or in choicest fruits ;
And fills the world with plenty, peace,
and joy.

* Psalm cii. 1.

† Heb. i. 14.

‡ 2 Cor. iv. 4, 6.

|| Influence my dreams ; at least so far as to drive away all terror from them, that I may sleep undisturbed—See Job vii. 14.—Thus I chuse to qualify the phrase, *sanctify my dreams*, which I find in my author—tho' a sentiment very agreeable to that of the celebrated bishop Bull, (to whom I refer the curious) in his sermons and discourses, Vol. II. p. 489, 490 ;—and which seems to be favour'd by Job xxxiii. 15, 16.—I am, however, aware that these texts may admit of a different interpretation.

* The boys in the Foundling-Hospital are to be bred chiefly to the sea, or husbandry ; the girls to service.

† MILTON.

The RETIREMENT.

By Dr. Brooks.

WELCOME peaceful, calm retreat!
Far from common ills of fate;
Welcome joys before unknown!
Ev'ry pleasure, ev'ry blessing,
Ev'ry bliss that's worth possessing,
Here delights, and here alone.

Let aspiring minds pursue
Dang'rous greatness, gilded woe,
Tortur'd with ambitious care;
Here such empty dreams despising,
Far from falling as from rising,
I avoid the tempting snare.

Heaps of wealth amass'd in vain,
Give the sordid miser pain,
Waking dread his bosom rends;
But content my wishes bounding,
And soft peace my bed surrounding,
Downy sleep my call attends.

Fraud and envy, guilt and fear,
Breed no dire confusion here,
Perfidy no refuge finds.
Here no superstition reigning,
Crowds of fancy'd ills containing,
Preys on weak unthinking minds.

Innocence and spotless love,
Truth and honour round me rove,
Exil'd from the guilty town:
Chearful studies time beguiling,
Wing the moments ever smiling,
Till my latest sands fall down.

ADDITIONS to December.

ON Monday, Dec. 26, the body of his grace the late duke of Somerset was carried from *Petworth*, in order to be interred at *Salisbury*, the burial place of his ancestors, in the following manner. The hearse was drawn by 6 horses, covered with black velvet, and followed by 3 other coaches and 6, in which were some of his grace's friends and domesticks; between which and the hearse went a mourning state-coach and six empty, and these were followed by a chaise-marine and 6, and by about 60 persons on horseback. The funeral reached *Salisbury* about 2 o'clock on *Wednesday*; at the great west door of the cathedral the procession was formed in the following manner; first went 12 persons in black cloaks, then 4 of his grace's footmen in black, after them 4 gentlemen in black, then Mr. *Rhodes*, his grace's apothecary, and Mr. *Guidot*,

his solicitor; next follow'd the Rev. Mr. *Barnard*, fellow of *St. John's-College, Cambridge*, his grace's domestick chaplain; after him walked *Thomas Elder*, Esq; his grace's principal steward, bearing a ducal crown upon a cushion of crimson velvet, supported by Mr. *Williams* his grace's secretary, and Mr. *Gardner*, his domestick attorney; then followed the body, inclosed in 3 coffins, the first of cedar, the second of lead, the third of oak, superbly covered with crimson velvet, and adorned with ducal coronets, &c. and in the middle of which was fixed a gilt plate, inscribed with his grace's arms, titles, and honours; after the body walked Sir *Charles Wyndham*, Bart. *Percy Wyndham O'Brien*, Esq; his grace's grandsons, and the Hon. Sir *Tho. Bootle*, Knt. chancellor to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, one of his grace's executors. The procession was met at the west door of the church by the canons, prebends, and choir, in their formalities, the organ accompanying the voices in singing the burial sentences, while the procession walked in that order to the south-east end of the church, in which is the dormitory of the dukes of *Somerset*; then the choir sung a full anthem, and the funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. *Wynn*. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity, tho' it is supposed there were present near 10,000 persons. (See p. 571)

MARRIAGES and BIRTH.

HON. *John Boscawen*, Esq; brother to lord viscount *Falmouth*, to Miss *Surman*.

Valens Comyn, Esq; member for *Hindon*, to Mrs. *Colston*, of *James-Street*.

The lady of Sir *James Dashwood*, bart. deliver'd of a son.

DEATHS.

RT. Hon. lord *Anne Hamilton*, uncle to his grace the duke of *Hamilton*.

William Glanville, Esq; counsellor at law.

Capt. *Rodney*, many years a commander in the royal navy.

Dodding Braddyll, Esq; one of the directors of the *East-India* company.

Anthony Henley, Esq; of the *Grange* in *Hampshire*.

The latter end of the month, was buried at *Myddfai* in the county of *Carmarthen*, Dr. *David Jones*: Of whom the following account was transmitted to us: Tho' he had but just began to practise as a physician; yet his great success, in restoring the health of his patients, gave the strongest proof of his being endowed with a sound judgment, and a discernment peculiar to the most eminent * only of the profession.

* *Vide Boerhaave's meth. of stud. physick*, p. 4.

feſſion. To a promiſing genius, aſſiſted by three very eminent phyſicians, he added a perfect knowledge of that divine art, and exerciſ'd it for the benefit of the ſick.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Forbes*, one of the ſenior fellows of *Chriſt-Church, Oxford*, preſented to the living of *Thornbury in Glouceſterſhire*.

Mr. Perdiu, to the rectory of *Marmſdale in Warwickſhire*.

Mr. William Cooke, fellow of *Eton-College*, to the vicarage of *Denham in Buckinghamſhire*.

Mr. Churchill, to the vicarage of *Brookſ-bridge in Yorkſhire*.

Mr. Caſtle, maſter of *Bennet-College, Cambridge*, made dean of *Hereford*.

Mr. Wiſon, preſented to the vicarage of *Euſton in Warwickſhire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. *William Monckton, Eſq*; member for *Pontefract*, made receiver-general of his majeſty's crown and ſee-farm rents in *Yorkſhire, Durham, Northumberland*, and the other northern counties.

Evelyn Chadwick, Eſq; major of his royal highneſs the duke's regiment of horſe, made agent of the ſaid regiment.

ALTERATIONS in the LIST of PARLIAMENT. (See p. 234, 285.)

ORLANDO *Bridgman, Eſq*; for *Ludlow in Shropſhire*, in the room of *Sir William Corbett, Bart.* deceased.

William Lyttleton, Eſq; for *Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire*, in the room of *William Bowles, Eſq*; deceased.

Thomas Villiers, Eſq; for *Tamworth in Staffordſhire*, in the room of *Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.* deceased: He was afterwards made a lord of the admiralty, and rechoſen

Sir John Abdy, Bart. for *Effex*, in the room of his father, *Sir Robert Abdy*, deceased.

Sir Lionel Pilkington, for *Horſham in Suſſex*, in the room of *col. Charles Ingram*, deceased.

Thomas Rivett, Eſq; for *Derby*, in the room of the Hon. *John Stanhope, Eſq*; deceased.

Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, for *Chriſt-Church in Hampſhire*, in the room of *Edward Hooper, Eſq*; made a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

— *Elliot, Eſq*; for *St. Germain's in Cornwall*, in the room of *Richard Elliot, Eſq*; deceased.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Bartholomew*, of the pariſh of *St. James's, Weſtmiſter*, innholder and victualler.

William Chambers, of *St. Clement's Danes*, pawnbroker.

James Oakſley, late of *Birmingham*, grocer.

James Maſhall and *Robert Morris*, late of *Friday-Street, London*, haberdaſhers and partners.

John Howes, now or late of *Colcheſter*, innholder and victualler.

Frederick Remy, late of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, wine-merchant.

Nataniel Alderſon, late of *Ipswich*, innholder and victualler.

Matthew Fenton, the younger, of *Sheffield*, ironmonger.

Thomas Wheat, of *Eaſt Retford in Nottinghamſhire*, mercer.

Katherine Hume, late of *Barnſtable in Devoſhire*, grocer and mercer.

Barrow Laurence, of *Eveſham in Worceſterſhire*, chapman.

Henry Anderſon, of *North Shields in Northumberland*, brewer.

Robert Herbert, of *Northampton*, cooper, carrier and dealer.

Andrew Wood, of *Malton in Yorkſhire*, draper.

John Wright, of *Dedham in Effex*, wool-comber.

Stephen Cabibel, now or late of *London*, merchant.

John Oldis, the younger, of *St. Michael's-Alley, Cornhill*, ſaddler.

James Brabrook, late of *Sudbury in Suſſolk*, miller.

John Lyne, of the *Soke, near Wincheſter*, linendraper.

INDEX to the DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, to the ESSAYS, POLITICKS, Domestick and Foreign OCCURRENCES, &c. 1748.

A.

A *CADIA*, a new description of 555.
Project of a new settlement there 558
Acts passed 92, 139, 234, 570
Address of the lords 534. Of the commons 535. Of the university of Cambridge 559. Of the convocation 561
Ailebury described 296. Its situation 308.
How often the summer assizes have been held there, and at *Buckingham* and *Wicombe*, respectively, from 1666 to 1720 359, 360. See *Buckingham*
Air subject to a twofold motion 168
Air of the ocean wholesome 515 D
Air and ether operate on the body four different ways 315
Aix-la-Chapelle, the plenipotentiaries for the congress arrive there 143. Preliminary articles signed there 188, 192. The definitive treaty concluded there 503
Alban's, St. described 200
Algerines take an *English* ship 527
Alliances, nature of our 15
Almanacks defended, as to the time of keeping *Easter* 119 E
Ambition and false glory 580
Amelia and *Caroline*, princesses, their birthday celebrated 282
Amsterdam, demands of the burghers there 383, 384. See *Holland*. Declaration with regard to the change of the regency there 406
Animals and vegetables constantly wasting and repairing 255
Annapolis Royal described 557 C
Anne, queen, case of her war 400
Annual elections of judges and magistrates by ballot, recommended 249
Anson's voyage round the world. See voyage
Antipodes 212
Antwerp evacuated by the *French* 575
Apology for the conduct of a late celebrated second-rate minister, a proper answer to it 24
Apology for a late resignation, extracts from that pamphlet 147, 152
Apothecaries, affair between them and the chymists and druggists 179. Bill in their favour, not passed 455
Appearances in the heavens, remarkable ones 264
Armenians, palace of, described 323
Arithmetical paradox 173 D. Answer'd 265
Arithmetical question 173 F. Solved 266.
Army, state of 15. Best way of disbanding it on a peace 270
Arrianus Maturius, his speech against pro-

hibiting the insuring of *French* ships 158
Assiento treaty, rise of 466. Affair of 516 E
Assizes, the practice of appointing the places for holding them 299, 300. Instances of bills for fixing them at particular places 300. That they should be held in the most central town of each county 301. Conduct of 3 judges examin'd with regard to their removal 303
Assurances on ships, of the bill for better regulating them 453—455
Astronomy, some thoughts on the present 419
Astronomy, question in 27. Answer'd 53.
Another, with a paradox 84. The paradox answer'd 266 E
Atmosphere, project of an artificial one 123, 124
Atmosphere, terrestrial 253
Atmospheres, particular, of all bodies 254
Attraction or gravitation, and that the sun must be the center of it 209, 210
Attornies, of the law for regulating them 321

B.

Bachelor, scheme for taxing them 581
Baculonijs, A. his speech against the bill for a new duty of poundage, &c. 493
Bank, general courts of 139, 426. Governors and directors chosen 186
Barkway, a fire there 380
Beavers, account of them, and their dams and houses, 370. How the *Indians* take them 371
Bentinck, M. arrives here 92
Bergen-op-Zoom, a relation of the attack of the great *French* convoy near that place, by the troops of the allies, with a list of the *French* who were made prisoners of war 129, 130, 131. The deplorable state to which that place was reduced by the *French* 172. They evacuate it 575
Berlin, oration in the royal academy of sciences there 546—549
Bibbie condemn'd and executed for robbing the *Chester* mail 139
Biggs executed for the murder of his wife 426
Bill of mortality. See burials.
Bills relating to ways and means 444, 445. Of other Bills that were passed into laws 445, &c. Of those that were not passed into laws 452, &c.
Birds of passage, whither, and how they remove, and the reason of those their migrations 114—119
Bishops,

- Bishops, ceremony of enthroning and installing them 560
- Bleeding, a remarkable case in them 81
- Body, human, compar'd to an exquisite stringed musical instrument 169
- Boston* in *New-England*, great riot there 185. The court-house there burnt down *ibid.*
- Bourdeaux*, the people rising there for want of bread, are relieved with wheat from *England* 238
- Bourdenaye*, M. seized at *Falmouth* 40. Waits on the duke of *Newcastle* 91. Is arrested at *Paris* 143
- Boy of 10 years old murders a girl of 5 235, 378
- Bradley*, Rev. Dr. obtains the prize-medal from the royal society 570
- Bremen* and *Verden* describ'd 487
- Bribery and corruption, proceedings against them, in K. *William's* reign 78. A speaker expelled the house for them 79
- Eristol*, one executed there for poisoning his mistress 188
- Brunswick*, prince of, his relation of the attack of the great *French* convoy 130
- Brunswick*, account of the most antient and illustrious family of 483
- Brutes. See Cruelty
- Buckingham*, debate on the bill for fixing the summer assizes there 201—209, 241—247, 297—312. History of the bill 447. Original cases relating to that affair 354, 358. The town described 295. Its antiquity 297 C. Its situation 308
- Buckinghamshire*, description of 295, 296. Whence call'd the county of *Bucks* 302
- Buffon*, M. de, his wonderful mirror 165, 168
- Burials, monthly account of 44, 94, 142, 191, 237, 286, 334, 382, 430, 478, 526, 574. Yearly account of 571
- Burleigh*, lord, his letter to his son *Robert* 577
- Burnaby*, Mr. his letter to the canton of *Fribourg*, and their answer 462, 463
- Burning well, account of 29
- Bury*, or *St. Edmund's-Bury*, described 32 C.
- Calling names, the practice expos'd 31
- Calvert*, Sir *William*, chosen lord mayor of *London* 427. Sworn in 476
- Cambray*, late archbishop of, his excellent mandate 75
- Cambrick* and *French* lawns bill 400
- Cambridge*, description of, and the publick buildings belonging to the town and university 62 G—65. Account of the colleges and halls 125—128, 162—165. The university's address 559
- Canada*. See *Quebeck*.
- Cankerworms, letter about them 366
- Cape-Breton*, a computation of what it has cost us in taking and keeping it 499
- Carte's* history, city subscription to it withdrawn 186
- Case re-stated*, &c. Extracts from that pamphlet 57. Remarks on it 60, &c. The several political doctrines insinuated in it 66, 67. Remarks upon them 67—70
- Cattle, distemper'd. See Distemper'd cattle. How the distemper has been propagated amongst them, with the means of preventing it 120. It rages in *Lincolnshire* 233. And in other counties 474
- Cessation of arms, proclamation for 225 G, 234. Notice of it sent to *America* 235
- Ceuta*, description of 389
- Change of air necessary to the cure of diseases 121, 122
- Chelmsford* describ'd 344
- Chester* election 414, 415
- Chesterfield*, earl of, *Prussian* memorial deliver'd to him, with his answer 39. He resigns 91
- Children, abstract of an essay on their nursing and management, from their birth to 3 years of age 319
- Christnings. See Burials.
- Cloud, how to determine its velocity 370
- Colchester* describ'd 344
- Colleges and halls of the university of *Cambridge*. See *Cambridge*.
- Cologn Gazette*, falsehood in it about the young Pretender's protest 426
- Colours, and artificial fires 218
- Comet, accounts of a new one 187
- Committee of supplies, and that of ways and means, history of 441
- Commons address 535
- Companies prejudicial to trade 418
- Constantinople*, terrible insurrections there 384
- Contrariety, art of, exemplified in two letters, from a citizen and a country farmer 77, 78
- Convocation meets 139. King's answer to their address 140. Another address, and the king's answer 561
- Convoy, *French*. See *Bergen-op-Zoom*.
- Copernican* system of the world defended 209—215. The objections from revelation consider'd 214
- Corbet*, Mr. his letter to the merchants 235
- Cornelius Cossus*, A. his speech against the new duty of poundage 349
- Cornhill*, account of the dreadful fire there 139, 140. Contribution for the sufferers by it 185
- Corrupt government, nature and symptoms of 21
- Coriscans*, their memorial 589
- County towns, affair of, consider'd 244
- Courland*, state of that duchy 275
- Cromertie*, late earl of, sets out for *Devonshire* 379
- Cruelty to brutes a great crime 291

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

1748.

Cumberland, duke of, sets out for *Flanders* 92. Arrives at the *Hague* 138, 143. His birth-day celebrated 187. He goes to *Hanover* 383. Returns to *England* 380. Goes again to the army 426. Returns 571

D.

Dartmouth man of war, further particulars of the blowing it up 172
Dauphiness miscarries 143
Dawks, Mr. his account of the gigantic boy of *Willingbam* 74, 75

Dawson, Capt. kill'd in a duel 187

DEBATES in the Political Club, viz. on the bill for abolishing the heretable jurisdictions in *Scotland* 1—6. On the question relating to the insuring of *French* ships 105—112, 153—161. On the bill for fixing the summer assizes at *Buckingham* 201—209, 243—247, 297—312. On the bill for a subsidy of poundage on all goods imported 345—353, 393—404, 489—503. On the clause relating to the episcopal clergy in *Scotland* 537—546, 593—605

Debtors, of the bill for the relief of them, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons 446 G

Decius Magius, his speech against the new duty of poundage 398

Declaration of the plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Holland*, at *Aix-la-Chapelle* 324

Definitive treaty of peace signed 475. Substance of the articles, *ibid.* The treaty at large 503—512. Act for enforcing it 512. Remarks on it 488, 516, 531, 532, 585

Denmark, queen of, clear'd from the report of her being concern'd in *Blackwell's* plot in *Sweden* 335, 336. Her birth-day celebrated 570

Depravity, luxury and extravagance of the age 260

Derham, extract from his *Physico-theology* 387

Derivation and revulsion in the cure of diseases consider'd 313

Dickens, Col. *Guy*, the *British* minister at the court of *Sweden*, his memorial relating to the affair of merchant *Springer* 60

Dissolution of the last parliament, anecdote relating to it 16

Distemper'd cattle, remedies for 41, 152, 233, 248, 32. Precautions about them in the *East Riding* of *Yorkshire* 175. Letter concerning them 248. The bark given them with success 474. Experiment propos'd for them 516

Douglas, Sir *John*, admitted to bail 130, 282

Droitwich, trial concerning the right of electing burgesses there 522

Dunkirk, affair of consider'd 585

Dutch prohibit the *French* commerce 143

Dutch placarts, *French* king's letter about them 13

Dutch troops, gratuity to them by the states 45

Dutch troops detained prisoners in *France* 45

E.

EARTH, its motion confirm'd by several experiments 209, 210. Why its motion is not apparent to our senses 24. That it is not flat, but spherical 213. Of its different *Strata* 250. That it is the great, universal electrifying spheroid 254, 255

Earthquake in *Peru*, authentick narrative of it 362

East-India directors chosen 186. Of the trade of that company 273. Dispute between them and the tea-dealers 282

Easter, our almanacks defended as to the time of keeping it 119 E. A discourse concerning the observation of it, founded on a regular detail of facts 366—370

Eclipse, lunar. See Type.

Eclipse, solar. See Types.

Eclipse of the sun in *July* 14, some thoughts occasion'd by it, 293. Observations of it 331. Letter concerning the several calculations *ibid.*

Eclipses, theory of, explain'd 323, 360

Education, books of, a great defect in them 550

Eel, a remarkable one 522

Eels, of their perpendicular ascent 31 D

Egmont, late earl of, his character 219

Egyptian darkness of 3 days, queries concerning it 342. Objection against its being occasion'd by a comet 388. Further thoughts on it 465, 466. Reply concerning it 554

Electricity, its cause and nature 219. Several observations on it 256

Elizabeth, queen, her wise conduct 23 B

Empress-queen accedes to the preliminary articles 235. And to the definitive treaty of peace 475. Her act of cession to *Don Philip* 507

Engagement between the *English* and *Spanish* squadrons in the *West-Indies* 524

English, a *French* gentleman's observations on their temper 586

Engravings of the antients 267, 268

Episcopal clergy in *Scotland*, debate on the clause relating to them 537—546, 593—605

Essex, a description of that county 343, 344

Euclid, an improvement in him propos'd 174

Exchange-Alley, the dreadful fire there. See *Cornhill*.

Executions at *Tyburn*, &c. 139, 188, 283, 426, 476

Exercise, perfect, two examples of it 167 Farmers,

F.

Farmers. See *Pachters*.Farms, provisions for supplying the revenue in *Holland*, on their being abolished 335

Fast, an exhortation to a right use of it 55. Observed 92

Felons transported 40

Fire, its nature 216, 217. Artificial fire 218

Fire-works, preparations for them 522

Fires, viz. among the *French* prisonersat *Kinsale* 52. In *Cornhill* 139, 140.At *Boston* in *New-England* 185. At*Barkway* 380. At *Hamilton* in *Scotland*426. At *Gravesend* 522. On *Tower-**Hill* 569, 570

Fool, essays from 22, 23, 53, 80, 128,

273, 404, 437, 513, 516, 463, 585

Fools, pedigree of 404. Their habits and

employments 405

Foundling-hospital, collection for 233

France, her views, and how we should

counteract them 17, 18. Proclamation

forbidding all commerce with it 92.

Taxes laid there for carrying on the war

143. The parliament of *Paris* remon-

strates against them 192. The people

mutinying there for want of bread, are

relieved by the *English* upon the cessa-

tion of hostilities 238

French, their diligence in restoring their

marine 383, 575

French catechism, which they teach the*Indians*, specimen of 83*French East-India* ships taken 91, 138*French* history, remarkable story from 100*French* king's letter about the *Dutch* pla-

carts 13

French man of war taken 92. Many other*French* ships taken 138, 186, 233*French* prisoners at *Kinsale*, terrible disaster

by fire among them 52. Their letter of

thanks to Mr. *Thompson*, the agent 53*French* resources, and *English* expedients 24*French* trade to *North-America* 319*Fribourg*, Mr. *Burnaby's* letter to the canton

about the young Pretender 462. Their

answer 463. *French* ambassador's letter

to them 464.

Frivolous and vexatious arrests, of the bill

to prevent them 44

Fulvius, Cn. his speech for fixing the sum-mer assizes at *Buckingham* 306. For the

new duty of poundage 393

G.

Gamesters apprehended 91

Gems or precious stones, observa-

tions on 267. List of them and their

Colours 268

General assembly of the church of *Scotland*

233. Their order about preaching 282

Genoa accedes to the preliminary articles

283, 287. And to the definitive treaty

476

Genese captures, order of council con-

cerning them 84. Sailors return thanks

to his majesty on that account 91

Genucius, T. and Cn. their speeches in fa-

vour of the bill for fixing the summer

assizes at *Buckingham* 201, 297

Geometrical problem 174. Solved 266.

Another 322. Solved 370, 468. Ano-

ther 465. Solved 536. Another pro-

pos'd and answer'd *ibid.**Gibraltar*, how things are managed there15 B. Its present state 128. The *Spa-**niards* revoke the orders for prohibiting

commerce with it 335. Description of

it 388

Gigantick boy of *Willingham*, further re-

markable particulars concerning him 74.

Epitaph on him 75. Two instances of

the like nature from the antients *ibid.* C

Golden number, what, and why so called

367. Its defect, and the consequences

of it 368

Gonvil and *Caius* college, *Cambridge*, a per-

petuity granted to it 139

Government, thoughts on 591

Government, modern, principles of 513

Gout, several methods of curing it 228

Granada in *Spain*, a tumult there 527*Gravesend*, a fire there 522Gravitation. See *Attraction*.

Gray the smuggler retaken 234. Order'd

to be transported 235

Groningen, the great riot there 143*Guildhall* subscription, how the remaining

balance of it was dispos'd of 42

H.

HABIT, on the power of 550—554

Hail-storm, a great one 282

Hall, Thomas. See *Gigantick Boy*.*Hamelen*, story of the piper there 485*Hanover* dominions, a description of 484—

488

Hanover city describ'd 485*Harburg* describ'd 486*Harwich* describ'd 343

Hats, manufacture of, that it would be

ruin'd by the poundage bill 503

Hawke, admiral, list of his squadron 41.He returns to *Spithead* 332

Hawkers, resolution against them 570

Heretable jurisdictions. See *Jurisdictions*,*Hertford* describ'd 200*Hertfordshire*, description of 199, 200*Hierophilus* and his son *Euetbes*, story of,

551

Higblands, bill for disarming them 450*Hodges*, Mr. chosen steward of *Beblem* ho-

spital 234

Holland, state of affairs there, which pro-

duced the election of a stadtholder 20.

Promotion of general officers there 45.

Popular tumults there on account of the

farmers' of the publick revenue 287.

Some executed, and several lives lost on

the occasion 335. The regency changed

in

- in several places there 431, 479, 527, 575
- Hostages. See Definitive Treaty.
- Hostilities, of the several latitudes for their cessation 283
- Humphry Gubbins's letter to John Trot-Plaid, Esq; 137
- Huntingdonshire described 392
- Hydraulicks, an improvement in them proposed 173. Remarks on it 266 G
- Hyperboles, use and abuse of, and of some in Pope's Homer 257
- I.
- J**acobite Journal, letters and extracts from 77, 78, 101, 117. Dropt 488
- Jago, St. in the island of Cuba, plan of the town and bay 198. Fruitless attempt upon it 282, 381
- Jarvis, Sir Theodore, memoir relating to him 476
- Jacilius, L. his speech in favour of the clause relating to the episcopal ministers in Scotland 593
- Imperial ministers protest in relation to the preliminary articles 257. Counter-declaration of the British and Dutch ministers 341
- Indian kings, their sense of the necessity of the conquest of Quebec, in two speeches deliver'd by them in Q. Anne's reign 81, 82
- Indian poison, effects of 26
- Indian warriors, extract from a speech of theirs 419
- Indico bill 451
- Infection, Dr. Mead's opinion of the manner of it 120 G, 121
- Insuring, business of, explain'd 156, 158, 159. Profits of the insurer and office-keeper, and of the factor and dealer in exchange 159, 160. A new state of the profits of this trade 160 C, 161
- Insuring of French ships, debate on the question relating to it 105—112, 153—161. Bill for prohibiting it 446
- Inurrections and tumults in Holland 141, 287
- Jobbs, two sorts of 243
- Journal of a learned and Political Club. See DEBATES.
- Jpswich described 32
- Ireland, affair of, in K. William's time 399
- Irish parliament prorogued 187
- Irish referee-man's award in regard to a general peace 171. His picture of Europe ibid. D
- Irish trade, history of our conduct with regard to it 108, 109
- Irresolution in a state 100
- Italian singer gains a cause 522
- Italy, advices from thence 192, 238
- Jubellius Taurea, his speech against the insuring of French ships 153
- Judgments of God to be seriously regarded 1 408
- Julius Florus, his speech in the debate about fixing the summer assizes at Buckingham 205
- Junius Brutus, his speech against the clause about the Scotch episcopal ministers 443
- Jurisdiction originally deriv'd from the people 249
- Jurisdictions, heretable, in Scotland, substance of the speeches made by way of reply, in favour of the bill for abolishing them 1—6. Inconveniencies those are subject to, who live under, or have estates in them 2. Their bad consequences with respect to the publick tranquillity ibid. G, 3. Remarks on the sums claimed for them 6. List of the claimants, with the values demanded by each 7, 8. How reduced by the court of session 138. List of them, with the values reduced 189
- K.
- K**entish coast, a view of that part of it where his majesty landed 573
- KING complimented on the princess of Orange's delivery of a prince 139. His answer to the address of the convocation 140. His speech at the close of the first session of the present parliament 195. He sets out for his German dominions 234. Lands in Holland 235. Arrives at Hanover 287. His progress there 431, 478. His birth-day 476. Description of his Hanover dominions 484—488. He returns to England 523. His answer to the congratulations of the lord mayor and aldermen 524. His birth-day celebrated at Hanover 527. His speech at the opening of the second session 532. His answer to the lords address 535. And to the commons 536. To that of the university of Cambridge, and the convocation's 560, 561. His birth-day celebrated in England 570
- Kings, observations on modern ones 22. Character of a good one, and the reverse 23, 24
- Kinloch, Sir James, pardon'd on condition 379
- Kinsale, terrible disaster by fire among the French prisoners there 52
- Knowles, admiral, account of his taking Port Louis 224, 227. His unsuccessful attempt on St. Jago 282. Smart engagement between him and the Spanish squadron 524
- L.
- L**AND war, ill consequences of our engaging so far in it 350. From what cause it arose 351, 352
- Latitudes, the several ones, for the cessation of hostilities 283
- Laws, expiring 321
- Letter to a noble lord, extracts from 249
- Lewis XIV. his political method for recruit-

- ing his army, applicable to the subject of sending corn to *France* 12
- Light and fire, their nature 216, 217
- Lightning. See Thunder.
- Limburg* taken by the *French* 192
- List of the claimants for the heretable jurisdictions in *Scotland*, with the values demanded by each 7, 8. List of them, with the value of their claims, as reduced by the court of session 189
- List of parliament, alterations in 90, 234, 285, 609
- List of the peers of *France* 332
- Livius Salinator*, C. his speech against fixing the summer affizes at *Buckingham* 300
- Locusts, their devastations in foreign parts 336, 384, 407. Observations on the plague of, with a curious figure of the creature 342. Some account of them 363. Sir *Hans Sloane's* account of them 372. They are seen about *London* and several parts of the country 379. Descriptions of the creature, and comparison with the grasshopper *ibid.*
- London*, its situation, extent, government, publick buildings, &c. 103
- London* commerce, and causes of its decline 405
- London-Infirmery*, amount of the collection for it 186
- Lord mayor and aldermen congratulate his majesty 523
- Lords address 534
- Lords justices appointed 233
- Lottery begins drawing 426. Ends 475
- Louis*, St. in the island of *St. Domingo*, plan of the town, fort and harbour 198
- Lucas*, Mr. Robert, letter from him to his brother, concerning the relief he found in the stone from the use of *Alicant* soap and lime-water 99
- Lunenburg* described 486
- Luxury and extravagance of the age 260
- Lynn Regis* described 56
- M.
- M**ACDONALD, *Aeneas*, examined by the lords of the privy council 40.
- Further reprieved 91
- Method*, lord, eldest son of the late earl of *Chomberg*, pardoned 41
- Mad Tom* to the *Fool*, concerning the fire-works 563
- Maese*, river, its course, &c. 169, 170
- Maesricht*, a succinct account of it, and the country about it 169, 170. Besieg'd by the *French* 192. Surrenders 233, 238
- Magnanimi*, a *French* man of war, taken 92, 138
- Mail, the first from *France* since the war 332
- Mal-administration, two kinds of 177
- Malefactor's executed. See Executions.
- Mansion-House*, expence of building it 234
- Marsland*, *Camden's* description of it 574.
- Why no rats and mice there *ibid.*
- Martinico*, *St. Lucia*, and *St. Vincent*, account of those islands 582
- Mathematical questions. See Questions.
- Maupertius*, M. de, his oration in the royal academy at *Berlin* 546
- Mead*, Dr. his opinion of the manner of infection 120 G, 121
- Measures, some wrong ones exposed 351
- Mechanical practice of physick*, abstract of that treatise continued 8—11, 70—73, 121—125, 166—169, 215—219, 253—257, 312—317.
- Mecklenburg*, affair of the duchy 283
- Middlesex*, a description of that county 102
- Milborne Port*, affair of the double return for 410, 411, 412
- Ministerial arts exposed 400, 401
- Ministers of state to be suspected 398
- Mirror, an extraordinary one 165, 166
- Mitchell*, commodore *Cornelius*, his sentence by a court-martial 186
- Modena*, duke of, accedes to the preliminary articles 235. And to the definitive treaty 475
- Moles, how the *French* peasants rid their fields of them 515
- Money affairs of the nation considered 15, G.
- Monopolies 273
- Moon, of its increase and decrease 213.
- Eclipse of 332. See Type.
- Moravian* brethren, their declaration 264
- Moscow*, description of 322
- Murray*, John, Esq; late secretary to the pretender, pardon'd 234, 282
- Murray*, Sir David, banish'd 379, 380
- Museum, Sir *Hans Sloane's*, account of it 317
- Mutiny Bill 450
- N.
- N**ATIONAL debt, state of, in 1747, 196. In 1746, 364. In 1745, 390. In 1744, 438. Rise of it 417
- Natural history, a curious point in 514
- Naturalization bill, petition against it 91.
- Account of it 452
- Navigation, question in 113. Answer'd 222
- Navy, state and conduct of 14
- Navy debt, estimate of 252. Money remaining in the treasurers hands 253
- New and Old Stiles* 369
- Newcastle*, duke of, sets out for *Hanover* 282. His letter to admiral *Byng* 331.
- He returns with the king 523
- Newmarket* races 64
- Norfolk*, description of that county 55, 56
- North-America*, account of the *French* trade thither 319
- Northumberland* described 440
- Northumberland* election, great struggle at it 139
- Norwich* described 55
- Numisius*, C. his speech against the insuring of *French* ships 105. Against fixing the summer affizes at *Buckingham* 308
- Nursing

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

1748.

- Nursing and management of children. See Children.
- O.
- OCTOCILIUS** *Craffus*, T. his speech against the clause relating to the Scotch episcopal clergy 537
- Offices, necessity of a due disposal of them 251
- Old England*, extracts from 251, 488, 532
- Oran* described 389
- Orange*, prince of, the powers given him by the states of *Guelderland* 45. Speech said to be made by him to the council of state 188. He sets out to command the army of the republick 192. Returns to the *Hague*, and vindicates himself from some expressions in the said speech 238. His proposal for abolishing the farms 274. He changes the regency at *Amsterdam*, &c. 431, 479, 527. His power enlarged 575
- Orange*, prince of, deliver'd of a prince 139, 143. Her birth-day celebrated 475
- Orestes* and *Almeda*, story of 76
- Orphan bill, *London* petition in relation to it 91. History of it 446, 447
- Oxford* almanack, explanation of 589
- Oxford* students, three tried for treasonable words 521. Sentence against two of them 525
- P.
- PACHTERS**, the people rise against them in *Holland* 287
- Pacifick measures, on the present 268, 269
- Panteins*, a ridiculous folly 272
- Parliament, alterations in the list of 90, 234, 285, 609. Prorogu'd 234. Further prorogu'd 283, 380, 474. Summary of the most important affairs in the last session 410—415, 441—461. It meets again 525
- Pascal canons of the council of *Nice* 367
- Pavillon*, M. a quotation from his speech 17
- Peace, the only way to obtain an honourable one 353. How the present is honourable and safe 416, 417
- Peace, preliminary articles for a general one sign'd 188, 192. Substance of them 226. Queries about it, 437. Definitive treaty of, signed 475. Substance of it *ibid.* The treaty at large 503—512
- Pebbles, curious observations on their formation 249 G, &c.
- Peers of *France*, list of 332
- Penn*, *William*, his thoughts upon government 591
- Pensylvania*, advice from 91
- People, jurisdiction originally derived from them 249
- Pegu*, authentick narrative of the late earthquake there 362
- Pier* at *Hamelen*, odd story of 485
- Pensioners and pensioners, scheme for taxing them, in lieu of the poundage bill 501
- Plan of *St. Louis*, and *St. Jago* 193
- Plinius Cæcilius*, C. his speech for the clause about the Scotch episcopal clergy 540
- Poland*, advices from thence 432, 480, 527
- Pole star 212
- Policy, national and selfish 467
- Political Club*, debates in it. See DEBATES.
- Pope's Homer*, of some hyperboles in it 257
- Popery, danger of the growth of it 259
- Port Louis* taken by admiral *Knowles* 224, 227. Description of it 225. Plan of it, &c. 198
- Post-office, new order from 588
- Potitius*, T. his speech against the bill for fixing the summer assizes at *Buckingham* 243
- Poundage, debates on the bill for a new duty of, on all goods imported 345—353, 393—404
- Precious stones. See Gems.
- Preliminary articles for a general pacification sign'd 188, 192. Abstract of them 226. The ratifications exchanged 234. Empress-queen accedes to them 235, 287. As do the king of *Sardinia* and duke of *Modena* *ibid.* Imperial minister's protest in relation to them 257. Counter-declaration of the *British* and *Dutch* ministers 341. *Spain* and *Genoa* accede to them 283, 331. Act of accession of the former 330. Declaration of the 3 contracting powers concerning them 324. Abstract of a remarkable pamphlet, translated from the *French*, in relation to them 435. Form of signing them 461
- Pretender's son, falshood about his protest 426. He is averse to quitting *France* 527. Is sent away by force 575
- Prices of stocks for each day 44, 94, 142, 191, 237, 286, 334, 382, 430, 478, 526, 574
- Prisoners escape out of *Newgate* 186
- Privateer, *French*, taken, and sinks 186
- Prizes, commission of appeals for 332
- Profusion, the fatal accidents it may bring upon a state 100, 101
- Prohibitions proceeding from particular or provincial considerations, and from national ones, difference between them 153
- Prussia*, king of, encomium on him 548, 549
- Prussian* minister's memorial to the states 27. Result of it 42
- Prussian* memorial deliver'd to the earl of *Chesterfield*, with his lordship's answer 39
- Pyrometer, a new invented instrument for measuring the alterations in the dimensions of bodies 316
- Quebec*,

- Q** *QUEBECK*, case of Sir *Howenden Walker's*, expedition against it 69. B. A former attempt against it 81. Sense of the *Indian* kings concerning the necessity of that conquest 81, 82
 Queries about the peace 437
 Questions, arithmetical 173. Answer'd 265, 266
 Question in astronomy 27. Answer'd 53. Another, with a paradox 84. The paradox answer'd 266 E.
 Question, geometrical 174. Solved 266. Another 322. Solved 370, 468. Another 265. Answer'd 536. Another propos'd and answer'd ibid
 Question in navigation 113. Answer'd 222
 Question in surveying 30. Solved 113, 114. Another 113. Solved 174. Another 223. Another 322. Answer'd 416, 468. Another 468
Quintus Mucius, his speech against prohibiting the insurance of *French* ships 107
- R**
RATS and mice, their nature and various species 514
 Reading, thoughts on a right method of 464
 Rebels pardoned 41, 234, 282, 379
Remembrancer, essays and extracts from 78, 100, 177, 260, 405, 417, 467, 488, 531, 532
Repnin, prince, commander of the *Russian* troops, dies 383
Republick rescu'd from danger, a pamphlet publish'd in *Holland*, extract from the preface to it 20
 Respiration, its nature and use 9, &c. Experiments concerning the use of it 72
Rieblieu, duke de, his letter to count *Brown* 283
Richmond in *Surrey*, letter from a gentleman there, to his friend at *Bath* 474
 Riot occasion'd by a foreign minister's servant 40
 Riot at *Groningen* 143
 Riot at *Boston* in *New England* 185
 Riots in *Holland* on account of the *Pacbtters* 287
 Riots in *Staffordshire*, persons tried for 380
Robertsmen, robbers antiently so called 297
- A**
Robinson, Sir *Thomas*, made joint plenipotentiary with the earl of *Sandwich* 378, 383
Roman coins found near *Taunton* 429
 Royal boroughs of *Scotland*, speech of their deputies to the prince of *Orange* 569
Russian troops, a passage demanded for them thro' *Poland*, with the king of *Poland's* answer 45. Accounts of their march 95. They advance with great expedition thro' *Poland* 143. Further advices about them 192. Their march suspended 335. Copy of the convention *Appendix*, 1743.
- with regard to them 378. They march back again 383. Further accounts of them 431
- S**
SAILORS petition his majesty 40. They return thanks in a body 41. Others present a petition as he was going to the parliament house 570
Sailors condemn'd for a mutiny, repriev'd as they were going to be drawn up 426
Saint Alban's. See *Alban's*, St.
Saint Jago. See *Jago*, St.
Saint Louis. See *Louis*, St.
Salonius Sarra, Q. his speech against the clause relating to the *Scotch* episcopal clergy 599
Sardinia, insurrection there 143
Sardinia, king of, accedes to the preliminary articles 235. His act of cession in favour of don *Philip* 508. He accedes to the definitive treaty 522
Saxe-Weymar, disputes about it 479
Scotland, state of religion there at the revolution, and since, 537. Effect of the toleration act in favour of the episcopal party there 538. Of the act of 1746, for putting down the nonjuring episcopal meetings 539, 543, 544, 595, 597, 498. Design of fortifying the coast there 570
Seamen discharged, scheme for employing them 292
Servilius Priscus, his speech for a new duty of poundage 345
 Sessions at the *Old Bailey* 41, 92, 188, 235, 331, 426, 474, 570
 Sheriffs appointed 41, 91
 Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* chosen 283. Sworn in 427
 Sheriffs for *Scotland*, list of 185
 Ships taken on both sides 18—20
 Silk manufacture from spiders threads, specimen of it, and how it may be improved 562, 563
 Sinking fund, account of its produce in 1747, 197. In 1746, 365. In 1745, 391. In 1744 439
Sloane, Sir *Hans*, account of his surprizing *Museum*, or collection of curiosities 317. His account of locusts 372
Smugglers condemn'd and executed 41, 139, 188, 233, 235, 426, 474. Who may be consider'd as licens'd ones 406
Smugglers, their audacious action at *Colchester* 187. Their cruelty 466
 Smuggling, to what owing 406
 Snails, remarks on 362
Solomon propos'd as an example to modern kings 22
Somerfet, duke of, his magnificent funeral 608
 Sons of the clergy, amount of the collections 233
South-Sea company, general court of 40. Governors and directors chosen 90
- Spain,
- 4 I

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

1748.

- Spain*, our bad policy with regard to it 110
Spain, king of, accedes to the preliminaries 83, 287. Copy of his act of accession 330. He accedes to the definitive treaty 475
Spain: and *Genoa*, proclamation for a cessation of hostilities with them 380
Spanish commodities, answer of an eminent merchant, upon his being desired to sign a petition for taking off their prohibitive 51
Spanish minister's declaration at *Aix-la-Chapelle* 523
Spanish ships taken by Capt. *Coates* 186.
 Another rich one taken 380
Spanish trade open'd 330, 380
Speakers in the *Political Club*, letter concerning them 605
Spider: a curious account of them, and of their thread or silk 562, 563
Spirituos liquors, clause relating to them 427
Spring, the *Swedish* merchant, his sentence 42. See *Dickens*.
Stafford, rioters tried there 380
Stair, earldom of, the dispute about it determined between the several claimants 233
State of the nation for 1747, and respecting 1748, extract from that pamphlet 13—18
States general prepare to carry on the war, and at the same time their plenipotentiaries set out for the congress at *Aix-la-Chapelle* 95
Statesman in *England*, and statesman in *France*, difference between them 54
Stationers Almanack, explanation of 588
Sterlinus, L. his speech against the bill for fixing the summer assizes at *Buckingham* 202
Stock-jobbing prejudicial to trade 418
Stocks See *Prices*.
Stomach and intestines, &c. 314
Stone *Alicant* soap, and lime-water good for 99. Dissertation on it 262
Storm a great one 282. Another 570
Stourbridge fair 64
Street-robbers, their insolence 570
Stuart cardinal, receives the order of priesthood 431
Subscription, thoughts on the late one 175
Suffolk, description of that county 31—33
Sugar-planters, *British*, a table shewing what they now pay for taxes, &c. 30
Sugar trade consider'd 496, &c.
Summary of the most important affairs that happened in the last session of parliament 410—415, 441—461
Sun, the center of attraction or gravitation 209, 210. Of his rising and setting 212
D. His distance, and that of the planets, &c. from the earth 214 *D.* That he is the general focus of the world 217.
Eclips'd 331. See *Eclipse and Types*.
Supplies, history of the committee of 441.
 Account of supplies granted 441, 442.
 Ways and means for raising them 443
Surveying, question in 30. Two solutions of it 113, 114. Another question 113.
 Solved 174. Another 223. Another 322. Solved 416, 468. Another proposed *ibid.*
Swans eggs, the penalty for taking or destroying them on the river *Thames* 512
Systems in philosophy, vanity of 583
T.
T *Abuverniga*, marquiss of, a *Spanish* nobleman here, how honoured by the king, and why 92
Tar, a method of using it for distemper'd cattle, and young children in the small-pox 152 *D.*
Taxes, necessity of 396. When they fall upon the consumer 496
Tea, its prices in *China* 274
Tea-dealers, disputes between them and the *East-India* company 282
Thompson, Mr. his letter from *Kinsale*, giving an account of a terrible disaster by fire among the *French* prisoners there 52. Their letter of thanks to him 53
Thunder and lightning, damage done by 282, 283. Letter from *Scotland*, giving an account of a surprizing damage done by it 330
Tobacco trade, *British*, considerations on the present state of 11
Towns, their original 297
Transports with the *British* troops arrive 570
Traquair, earl of, bailed 91, 282
Trenck, baron, sentence against him 427, 431. He attempts to escape from his imprisonment 479
Trials, remarkable ones, 331, 378, 380, 522, 571
Tymewell, Mr. *George*, tried by a court martial for the murder of Capt. *Gregory* in a duel 332
Type and calculation of the lunar eclipse in *July*, with notes and observations 220, 221, 222
Types of the great solar eclipse in *July*, with directions for viewing it, calculations for *London*, *Edinburgh*, and *Dublin*, and notes upon it 220—221
V.
V *AN Haren*, M. his speech to the senate of the canton of *Berne* 27
Veturius Geminus, T. his speech in favour of the poundage bill 489
Vindication of an Hon. gentleman 178
Vision, an experiment relating to it 211
Under sheriffs, their general character 5
Voyage round the world, remarks on that work 247. Presented to the royal society 331
W.
W *Ainman*, Mr. Objections to his *New System* of the world 119. The *Copernican* system defended against him 209—215
Wales,

- Wales*, prince of, his birth-day celebrated
41. He, with the princeſs, viſits Sir
Hans Sloane 317
Wales, princeſs of, her birth-day celebrated
513
Walker, Sir *Howenden*, caſe of his expedition
againſt *Quebeck* 69 B.
War, origin and conduct of the preſent
80, 467,
War, preparations for carrying it on 45,
143
War and peace, ſome reflections on 53 G,
54
Ward, Dr. his petition to the houſe of
commons 225. Claufe in his favour
235, 460 G.
Ware deſcribed 200
Wareham election 412, &c.
Warren, Sir *Peter*, ſails with a ſquadron
91. Returns to *Spithead* 332
Watchmen of *London*, Mr. *Touche*'s warn-
ing to them 177
Waters, running, and ſtagnating, diſfe-
rence between them 515
Ways and means for raiſing the ſupplies
443. Bills relating to them 444, 445
Wealth of a ſtate, wherein it conſiſts 513
Weather at *London* on each day 44, 94,
142, 191, 237, 286, 334, 382, 430,
478, 526, 574
Well, account of a burning one 29
Westminster, its extent, government, pub-
lic buildings, &c. 103
Westminster-Hall, the ſcaffolding there pull'd
down 426
Westminster Journal, eſſays and extracts
from 31, 81, 100, 147, 175, 177, 247,
249, 258, 268, 291, 416, 438, 531
Wheat bought up for exportation, on the
ceſſation of hoſtilities 233. Carried to
France 238
Whirlwind, a remarkable one 331
White matter that floats in the air in au-
tumn, conjecture about it 31, A.
William, king, caſe of his war 399
Willingham, gigantick boy of. See *Gigantick*.
Wind at *Deal* on each day 44, 94, 142,
191, 237, 286, 334, 382, 430, 478,
526, 574
Winds and clouds, an obſervation of 175.
Extract from *Derbam's Phyſico-Theology*
concerning them 387
Winter, Dr. ſhoots himſelf 187
Wolfenbuttle. See *Brunſwick*
Wolfenbuttle, prince of, his letter to the
duke of *Cumberland* 179
Worceſter election 415
Worms, biſhop of, elected 479
Wounds of a ſtate, of ſkinning them over
513
Y.
Yarmouth deſcrib'd 56
Yearly bill of mortality 571
Young coxcomb return'd from his travels
271
Z.
Zeland, ſtates of, reſolve to continue
the *Pachts* 479
Zell deſcribed 486

INDEX to the POETRY, 1748.

- A.
Æ NIGMA. See *Enigma*.
Alternative 37
Anacreon, ode 11, on himſelf 35
Anacreon, ode 46, on love 35
Anacreon, ode 36, paraphras'd 184
Apeldurcombe, on ſeeing it 281
Apeldurcombe Port, verſes on it 373
Aſtronomical paradox answer'd 266
B.
B ENEFICENCE of a lady, verſes
on 182
Bennet, Mr. *Thomas*, occaſion'd by his
death 89
Biggs, occaſion'd by his execution for the
murder of his wife, being convicted by
the evidence of his own ſon 424
Birth-day ode 568
Blanks, to — with five 470
B—ſd—n, Miſs *M—n*, at *Bath*, ſong on
her 35
Bunbury, *William*, Eſq; epitaph on him 470
Button, extempore by a clergyman who
was blam'd for wearing one on his hat 470.
Latin tranſlation of it 152
C.
C AMBRAY, archbiſhop of, his prayer
paraphras'd 280
The Candle 183
The Candle, an irregular ode 421
Carlisle, biſhop of, verſes on his lady's
death 232
Carpenter, Mr. at *Norwich*, to him, on
ſeeing the picture of *Mrs. Longe* 473
Caſtle-Hall, inſcription on 471
Cat, on the death of a favourite one,
drown'd in a tub of gold-fiſhes 183
Caveat for marriage 327
Caveat to the fair ſex 508
Chance and predeſtination 327
Chloe, a ſong 413
The Choice 471
C—b, Miſs *E—*, verſes on her 281
Chriſt-Church walk, at *Oxford* 377
Clement's-Inn, verſes on the ſun-dial there
473
Clergyman, extempore by one. See *Eutton*.
A Compariſon 325
Conſcience, good, the trueſt liberty 183
The Contrast 414
Conversion of *St. Paul*, verſes on that trea-
tiſe 231
Corbet, biſhop, his new-year's gift to his
ſon 375
Cornhill, on the terrible fire there 183.
Written among the ruins there 373
Country life, in praiſe of, by a lady 184
412 DAMON

INDEX to the POETRY.

1748.

D.

- D**AMON's case 568
 Death, on its universality and impartiality 518
 D—, Mr. R. and Mr. J. E—, their night's conversation 37
 Despairing lover, a song set to musick 276
 Distich inscrib'd on a busto of the duke of Marlborough at Cannons 37. Attempted in *English* ibid.
 Divine presence, a sacred ode 181. To the author of it 231
 Dormouse, on the death of one, written by a school-boy 55

E.

- E**DUKATION, poem on, inscrib'd to the Rev. Peter Mayson, M. A. on his opening the new grammar-school at Frome 469
 Eel, an epigram translated from the *Latin* 281
Eloge de la pipe 375. The same in *English* 423
 Enigma 422. Solutions 471, 473. Another enigma 471. Solutions 518
 Epigrams 37, 183, 184, 231, 281
 Epistle from a Cornish gentleman to his friend at Oxford 517
 Epistle from a clergyman in Lincolnshire to a clergyman in Yorkshire 519
 Epitaphs design'd for St. Pancras church-yard 280, 325. Other epitaphs 281, 378, 470, 519
 Epithalamium 231
Exchange-Alley, writ among the ruins of the fire there 373. See Cornhill.
Exeter-College, song by a gentleman of 180

F.

- F**ATE of the mouse, a tragicomic poem 329
 Father, to Mrs. M. H. occasion'd by the death of her father 37
 Foundling, a new song in, set to musick 180
 Foundling-Hospital, verses on 607
 F—r—ke, Miss, on seeing her at the Oxford races 422
 Frome, poem occasion'd by the opening of the new grammar-school there 469

G.

- G**ENERAL peace, on the prospect of 424
 G—ne, Mr. and Mrs. of G—s, on seeing their eldest son and daughter 47
Gliris dilectissimi, in obitum 55
 Gripus, to him, on the universality and impartiality of death 518

H.

- H**APPINESS 374
 Happiness, setting for it 36
 Happy man 38
 Happy, happy he, a new song set to musick 472
 H—, Mrs. M—, to her on the death of her father 37
Harvok, D. ad, in praelio red. uictori, etc Killickiana 89

Henry IV. of France, his prayer paraphras'd 136

- Hermit's empire, a *Sapphick* ode 38
 Hoop-Petticoat, Canto I. 86. Canto II. 133. Canto III. 229. Canto IV. 277
 Horace, odes of his translated 327, 377

I.

- I**CARUS, story of, moralized 566
 Idleness, a song set to musick 34
 Infantine style, verses in 83
 Inner-Temple gate, inscription design'd for 473. The answer ibid.
 Inscription on Castle-Hall 471
 Insolvent debtors bill, to the Hon. house of commons, on occasion of it; by Mr. Lockman 102
 Instability of human perfections 425
 The Invitation 232
 Jolliff, Mr. to him, by H. Price 373
 Islington air, by a gentleman said to be dead, in the papers 284

K.

- K**ILLIKRNKIANA ode 89
 K—, Mr. R—, on his death 135
 Kinsale, epitaph on a monument there, in memory of a young lady 378

L.

- L**ADY, to one in Yorkshire 87. To one with a present of shells and stones, designed for a grotto 181. On a lady's beneficence 182. On one who is very handsome, but wants a colour in her cheeks 183
 Lady's choice, an ode 37
 Lady's eyes, to a painter attempting to imitate them 184
 Landskip, a rural ode 134
 Lincoln, bishop of, his character 519
 Locusts, on their late appearance amongst us, in *Latin* and *English* 424
 Longe, Mrs. on her picture 473
 The Lottery 425, 470

M.

- M**AN, verses on 375
 Mansion-house, verses on 327
 March, lord, and lord George, sons to the duke of Richmond, on their falling in the pool thro' the ice, at Goodwood 279, 325
 Marlborough, duke of, distich inscrib'd on his busto at Cannons 37. *English'd* ibid.
 Marriage, a caveat for 327
 Marriage, a poem, inscrib'd to Miss S—lly W—ll—ms 565
 Meditations on the Flower-Garden, extract from 425
 Midnight hymn 606
 Mira, pastoral poem to her 184
 Miranda, verses on 88
 Mistress, on his beloved, 88
 Moggy's complaint of Josky, a new song set to musick 420
 Menimia, of C—n in Surrey, to her 471
 Morning-Piece, or hymn for the hay-makers 564
 Mouse, fate of, 329
 Musick

- Musick 102
- N.
- N**ativity of the *Messiah*, ode on 606
- Needle, to a lady's 423
- New-Year's gift, bishop *Corbet's*, to his son 375
- New-Year's ode 35
- Newton*, Sir *Isaac*, several couplets on him 231
- Night-Piece, or the philosopher 564
- Night's conversation at C—n 37
- Nonpareil, an ode 38
- Noon-piece, or the mowers at dinner 56
- N—r—k *Indiaman*, song on its arrival 375
- O.
- O**DE on his majesty's birth-day 568
- Ode on the nativity of the *Messiah* 606
- Osbaldeston*, Mrs. lady of the lord bishop of *Carlisle*, on her death 232
- P.
- P**AINTER, to one attempting to imitate a lady's eyes 184
- Pastoral poem, to *Mira* 184
- Paul*, St. on the treatise of his conversion 231
- Peace, general, on the prospect of an approaching one 424
- Peace, verses on it 521
- P—i, Miss, on her departure to *Nor-thampton* 326
- Peerless-Pool*, by a subscriber to it 373
- Perplex'd lovers 422
- P—l—ps, Miss, on her playing with her nephew 182
- Picture, to Mr.—, on seeing a friend's, of his painting 38
- Pila ex nive coacta* 37
- The Pipe*, translated from the *French* 423.
- See *Eloge de la Pipe*.
- Polite philosopher 427
- Political controversy, a fable 88
- Polly*, a song 230
- Porcupinus Pelagius*, to him on his humorous poems 136
- Prayer of *Henry IV.* King of *France*, paraphras'd; by *H. Price* 136
- Prayer of the archbishop of *Cambray*, paraphras'd; by *H. Price* 280
- Presence, divine, a sacred ode 181
- Procrastination 423
- R.
- R**ECONCILIATION 327
- The Reprisal*, on man 375
- The Retirement* 608
- Rose*, Miss, Epitaph on her tomb 211
- The Rose*, from the *Latin* of *Casimir* 473
- Rowley*, friend *Cbum*, on his tobacco-pipe 134
- Rural Day, in three parts 564
- S.
- S**APPHO's illness, verses on 566
- Seeking for happiness 36
- Sb—e*, Miss *Rachel*, of *Lincoln*, verses on her 37
- Shells and stones, to a lady, with a present of 181
- Shepherd and *Cupid*, a song set to musick 85
- Skeleton-case, verses found in 567
- Snow-Ball 37
- Soliloquy 374
- Son, on the death of a beloved one; written by his father 135
- Songs, viz. on Miss *M—a B—sd—n*; *As walking forth one evening late*, 35. By a gentleman of *Exeter-College*; 'Tis not on *Chloe's heavenly face* 181. The sparrow and diamond; I lately saw what now I sing 182. *Polly*; They say, that on my *Polly's face* 230. *Westminster-Bridge* 374. On the arrival of the N—r—k *Indiaman*; From *India's climes*, where spicy groves 375. *Chloe*; Intent on *Plato's learned store* 423
- Songs set to musick, viz. *Idleness*; *Godde's of ease*, leave *Lethe's brink* 34. The shepherd and *Cupid*; 'Twas early on a holiday 85. Come ye party-jangling swains 132
- In the *Foundling*; For a shape, and a bloom, and an air, and a mein 180. The despairing lover; *Why*, *Delia*, ever when I gaze 276. *Jove*, when he saw my *Fanny's face* 328. Ye swains that are courting a maid 376. *Moggy's complaint* of *Jocky*; On the *Tay's verdant banks* a fair maid lay reclin'd 420. The happy, happy he; To make the wife kind, and to keep the house still 472. The swain's resolution; *The form'd by the tend'rest care* of young love 520
- Sparrow and diamond, a song 182
- Stationers Almanack, on seeing it 589
- Sugar-baker, on a certain one attempting to prove the antiquity and necessity of the *Hebrew* points 374. Written extempore, in answer *ibid.* The same defended, extempore 380
- Sun-dial in *Clement's Inn*, verses on 473
- Swain's resolution, set to musick 520
- T.
- T**AYLOR, *John*, Esq; oculist to his majesty, to him on his return to *England* 36
- Tbompson*, Mr. *Latin* verses occasion'd by his death 424. Translation of them 518
- Tbrazo*, verses on him 521
- Toasts, extempore on an accident in drinking them 566
- Tobacco-Pipe, on friend *Cbum Rowley's* 134
- Torpedo 36
- Tr—y, R—t, Esq; an epistle to him 88
- Tracey*, Robert, Esq; upon his being confirm'd one of the representatives for *Worcester* 89
- Trott-Plaid*, epitaph on him, by *Old England* 521
- Truth's revenge upon lyars 184
- V.
- V**IRTUE its own reward 183
- Universality and impartiality of death 418
- WELWYN

INDEX of NAMES.

1748.

WELWYN Sparo, a cantata 421
Westminster Bridge, a new ballad

W—l m—t, Miss, an answer to verses on
her

Wish of a friend

W—d, Miss M—ly, on her going to Ox-
ford

Woman, verſes on

Y.

Yorkshire, to a young lady there 87

INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS,
DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. 1748.

A.		Baylis
ABDY	381,	428 Bearcroft
Ackers		42 Beauclerk
Adams		571 Beaufort
Addington		285 Beaumont
Admiralty, commissioners		Beckley
of	93,	573 Bedford
Albemarle		572 Bellamy
Alcock		428 Benet
Aldworth		235 Bennett
Alexander		189 Benson
Allen		333 Berkeley
Allison	477,	572 Bertie
Allwyn		92 Bethell
Alston		141 Bigge
Anderfon		381 Bignall
Andrews		573 Birt
Anfon	93,	140 Biscoe
Archer		429 Blachford
Arnaud		572 Blackwell
Arniston		381 Blake
Arnold		429 Blanchley
Arundel		572 Blessington
Asaph, St.		190 Boone
Ashe		284 Bosanquet
Astley		42 Boscawen
Aston	190,	525 Botham
Athol		284 Bouquet
Atwood		285 Bourke
Austin		428 Bourne
Aylmer		428 Bouverie
Ayres	284,	572 Bowen

	B.	Bowles
B	BACKHOUSE	571 Bowman
	Bacon	284 Boyce
Baker	141, 236,	284 Bracegirdle
Baldwin		285 Braddyll
Balguy		477 Bradley
Ball		572 Bramston
<i>Bankrupts,</i>	43, 93,	Bray
	190, 285, 333, 381,	Breton
	429, 477,	573 Bridgen
Barker		428 Bridgewater
Barrington	93,	141 Briggs
Barry		571 Broomhall
Barrymore		42 Browne
Barton		284 Brudenell
Basil		333 Bruncker
Basket		571 Brundish
Bateman		338 Bullock
Bathurst		41 Bunbury

525	Burdus	236	Cotton	189, 428
42	Burleigh	333	Coulthurst	333
190	Bury	381	Courtenay	141
140	Butler	43, 285	Cowdery	236
525	Butts	43	Crane	141
190	Byron	284, 428	Cranmer	381

93,	477	C.	Cray	140
	572	C ALDECOTT	140	Crosbie
428,	429	Calvert	427	Crouch
93,	141	Capello	43	Crouden
	92	Carew	190	Crucius
333		Carlisle	284	Curteis
42		Carpenter	140,	190
93		Carr	572	Czernichew

190 Carrick	285	D.	
43 Carrington	236	D ALTON	572
572 Carter	236	Damer	428
284 Cartwright	141, 332	Dashwood	608
525 Castle	609	Davennant	573
572 Caswell	381	Davie	93
236 Chadwick	141	Davis	92
285 Chandos	477	D' Auvergne	190
429 Chapman	572	Dawney	333
140 Charnley	190	Dawson	141, 236,
42 Cheney	141		284, 428
141 Chester	93	Degullon	43
571 Chirbury	236	Delawar	333
93 Churchill	92	Delme	571
381 Clarke	190	Dennet	477
477 Clavering	236	Dent	189
42 Clements	43	Derby	381
284 Clifton	236	Derham	190

236	Clofe	572	Dickens	428
525	Cock	571	Dickenfon	284
284	Cockrane	441, 426	Dicy	333
428	Cocks	333	Dixon	141
608	Colbatch	93	Dod	332
284	Cole	381	Dolben	236
333	Coleman	189	Donaldfon	141
332	Collingwood	571	Dorrifon	284
333	Collins	43, 572	Douglas	43, 93
571	Commeffeld	43	Dowdefwell	333
93	Comyn	608	Down and Connor	332
284	Connor	236	Downing	93
92	Conway	381	Doyme	571
141	Cooke	236	Drew	92
141	Cooper	477	Drummond	190, 333
92	Coppleffone	93	Dry	428
572	Corbett	43, 236, 428	Duncannon	93
43	Cofley	381	Dyfart	477
428	Coftello	525	Dyfon	93

E.		Grant	572	Howth	190	Lowe	190
E Arbury	333	Gray	190, 284, 381	Hudson	381	Lowen	428
Earl	380	Greathead	92, 525	Hughes	93, 333	Lowndes	236
Eckerfall	93	Greenwood	477	Hulse	190	Lubier	236
Edwards	190, 428	Griffith	42, 284	Hunter	92	Lucas	236
Edwin	189	Grymes	236	Hurlock	333	Lyster	381
Effingham	140	Gualtier	43	Hussey	190	Lytleton	236
Egerton	43, 284, 525	Gybbon	189	Hutchinson	236, 284	M.	
Egmont	236, 477	H.		Hyde	93	M Accarty	190
Ellershaw	572	H ADDLE	189	Hynde	572	Mackay	190
Elliot	525	Haddo	572	J.		Mackenzie	284
Ellis	93	Haddon	189	JAMES	572	Mahon	333
Ellison	190	Hagar	141	Janßen	429, 572	Mail	333
Elwes	190	Haines	236	Jarvis	93	Maitland	93
Ely	93, 381	Hale	429	Ibbetson	236	Mann	381
Eyre	428	Hales	42, 284	Jenkinson	190	Manwaring	525
F.		Haliburton	141	Jennings	236	March	236
F AIRFAX	93	Halifax	572	Jesse	284	Marchmont	140
Falconer	571	Hall	236, 477	Ikerrin	285	Marlden	428
Farewell	93	Halsey	190	Ingram	471	Martin	141
Farrer	284	Halyburton	572	Jodrell	43	Maffey	429
Fating	333	Hamilton	608	Johnson	93, 525, 572	Mather	190
Fenwick	42	Hammond	381, 525	Jones	235, 333, 608	Matthews	140
Fermor	284	Hampton	333	Jordan	190	Maule	236
Fernell	571	Hanmer	93	Ironside	283, 427	Mawson	189
Field	381	Harcourt	333, 381	Isham	428	Maxwell	42
Finch	190	Hare	429	K.	381	Meadows	477
Fisher	93	Harley	572	K ENT	190, 284	Medley	380
Fitzpatrick	333	Harman	381	K	381	Merrick	93
Fitzwilliams	284	Harpur	284	Kerr	141	Metcalf	42
Fletcher	285	Harrington	140	Kildare	42	Meyrac	572
Floyer	141	Harris	236, 380	Kinderly	236	Middleton	42, 92, 190
Folliot	525	Harrison	42, 43	King	141, 236, 285	Miller	190
Fonnereau	284	Hartington	571	Kinborough	477	Milles	236
Forbes	609	Harvey	93, 477	Kirby	285	Milliard	381
Forglen	190	Harvey Aston	525	Knevit	477	Milner	477, 572
Forrester	333	Harwood	43	Knight	141	Mitchell	42, 141
Forster	333	Hawes	42	L.	189, 333	Mole	92, 525
Fotherby	333	Hawke	141	L ADBROOKE	381	Moleworth	225
Fotheringill	573	Haygarth	190	Lane	428	Molineaux	477
Foulkes	42	Head	572	Lafcelles	43	Monckton	609
Fowke	572	Heathcote	525	Lawrence	285	Monfon	333
Fowle	284	Heckstetter	573	Lawson	381	Montagu	525
Fowler	43	Heighington	477	Laxton	477	Moore	381
Franklyn	43	Henderson	236	Le Beg	572	Moray	381
Frederick	140, 428, 477	Henley	285	Lee	42, 43	Morris	572
Free	141	Herbert	381	Leeds	572	Morton	572
Fuller	284	Hereford	571	Legge	43	Mossman	573
G.		Hertford	428	Legh	381	Munckley	333
G ALWAY	572	Hickman	477	Le Sage	42	Murray	236, 477
Garret	429	Hicks	189, 381	Leffe	190	Myddleton	429
Gay	235	Hilborough	140	Lester	428	N.	
George	190	Hind	333, 477	Lethicullier	284	N APIER	42
Gibbs	572	Hippisley	93	Leveson Gower	378	Neale	92
Gibson	428, 525	Hoby	572	Levett	236	Nelson	236, 477
Gilbert	572	Hodge	43	Levinge	141	Neville	571
Gill	285	Holland	572	Ligonier	190	Newcastle	573
Glanville	608	Holmes	190	Lisle	141	Newcombe	141, 333, 572
Glencairn	284	Honeywood	92, 284	Lloyd	43, 525	Newland	428
Gooch	92, 93	Hooper	572	Logan	141	Newport	141
Gordon	92	Hope	236	London	428, 477	Newton	429
Gore	428	Hopson	333	Long	285	Nicholas	236, 381
Gouge	236	Hoskyns	284	Lorance	477	Nichols	92, 141
Graham	190, 135, 428	Howard	92, 190			Nollekens	

INDEX of NAMES.

1748.

Nollekens	43	Raper	190,	284	Southwell	141	Usher	571		
Norton	236	Ratcliff		329	Sowle	573	W.			
Norwich	141	Rawlinson	283,	427	Spelman	42	WADE	141		
O.		Ray		190	Spence	92	Wager	190		
OKES	380	Raylton		428	Stanhope	93, 333,	Wainwright	141		
Ogilby	190	Read		285		525,	Waite	141		
Ogilvy	140	Readman		284	Stanley	571	Walburgh	381		
Oldfield	284	Repington		42	Stapleton	380	Waldegrave	141		
Olipphant	190	Reresby		381	Stawell	381	Walker	572		
Onslow	141,	525	Reynardson	477	Stebbing	572	Wallis	93, 141		
Ormsby	381	Roberts	236,	477	Steel	333	Walpole	235		
Osbaldeston	190	Robinson	42,	190	Stephenfon	285	Wandesford	196		
Otway	141	378, 381,		572	Steuart	381	Wanley	429		
P.		Rodney		608	Stevenfon	93	Warburton	236		
Palmer	573	Rogers		428	Stopford	93	Warner	236		
Parker	571,	572	Romaine	572	Stormont	381	Watfon	236		
Parflow	141	Romney		428	Stracy	514,	Watts	525		
Patrick	141	Ruffel		525	Strahan	236	Webb	92		
Paul	571	Rustat		285	Strange	43,	Wells	93, 572		
Paulet	141	Rysbrack		525	Stringer	429	West	42, 43, 381		
Pawfey	141	S.			Stuart	141,	Weston	284		
Paxton	236	Salisbury	428,	572	Stubbington	333	Whalley	572		
Payne	333	Salton		381	Stuckley	333	White	285		
Pelham	281	Salisbury Cotton	428	Style		141	Whitehead	477		
Pemberton	93,	141	Samuel	236	Summerall	381	Whitley	190		
Percival	190,	236	Sandby	92	Swayne	140	Whitmore	42		
Peterham	189,	236	Sandford	141	Swymmer	42	Wicks	333		
Peyton	477	Sandilands		381	T.		Widdrington	93		
Philipps	381	Sandwich	92, 93		T. Albot	380	Wilde	477		
Phillips	429	Sandys	42, 141, 381		T. Taylor	140	Willey	333		
Pickering	572	Saunderson	140, 380		Thawyer	43	Williams	190		
Piers	93	Sawbridge		333	Thicknes	381	Williams Wynne	284,		
Pilkington	43	Say		428	Thomas	92, 141, 429,		333		
Pindar	285	Scott	42, 43, 93, 141,			571	Williamfon	332		
Pitt	141,	190		333,	477	Thompson	93,	572	Willis	92, 93
Pollexfen	381,	525	Secker		141	Thomfon		381	Willmore	573
Pont		190	Selby		141	Thornhill		572	Wills	381
Porter		572	Seymour		571	Thorold		42	Wilmot	93
Pottinger		333	Shackerly		429	Thruppe		477	Wilfon	43, 141, 573
Poulson		572	Sharp		333	Tillotfon		381	Winchcomb	572
Powis	141,	236	Sharrat		333	Tilsley		236	Winckley	571
Poyntz		477	Shaw	93,	236	Tinwald		572	Winnington	380
Presgrave		190	Sheffield		140	Tomlinfon		189	Wintrengham	141
Preston	333,	381	Shepherd		190	Touchet		572	Wolters	141
Prideaux		141	Shepherd		381	Townshend	43,	93,	Wood	141
Prime		381	Sheppard	190,	381			141	Woodger	190
Prince		284	Sherard		571	Tracy		380	Woolball	571
Pringle		572	Sherlock		477	Trapp		572	Woolfries	236
Prior		43	Shewell	92,	333	Trentham		140	Wortley Montagu	378
Prowse		42	Shipton		429	Turnbull		236	Wright	43, 284
Pryfe		525	Simes		572	Tweedale		189	Wrottesly	381
Purdieu		609	Simons		477	Twysden		190	Wynne	93, 141, 284,
Pye	235, 284,	429	Smyth		236	U.			Y.	333
R.			Snell		189	V. Andeput		428	YOUNG	236, 333
Ramefden		285	Somerfet		571	V. Vane		572	Younge	572
Ramfden		380	Somervell		285	Vere Beauclerk		93	Z.	
Randolph		190	Somerville		428	Verney		571	ZOLEMAN	381
Ranelagh		332	Soto Major		525	Villiers		573	Z	

INDEX

INDEX of BOOKS, 1748.

BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

A ADVENTURES of Gill Blas	480
—— Ditto in French	576
—— Don Quixote	528
—— Roderick Random	432
Anson's Voyage, by Walter	239
Bossuet's universal History	240
Brett's Chronology	96
Brown's Roman History	336
Carte's History	46
—— Letter to him	46
—— Remarks on it	46
Catesby's Appendix	240
Dobbs on Hudson's-Bay	336
Earthquake at Lima	239
Ellis on Hudson's-Bay	384
Foreigner's Companion	46
Higgon's View	336
Hill's Natural History	144
History of the late Rebellion	46
—— New England	144
—— the Popes	239
—— Col. Manners	432
—— Colchester	572
Historical Quotations	96
Life of Adam	96
—— Augustus Cæsar	336
—— Col. Gardiner	96
—— Mæcenæ	288
—— Polly Haycock	96
—— Willingham Boy	96
—— Dean Prideaux	336
Maps of the Counties	528
Memoirs of Brandenburgh	528
—— D. Forbes	528
—— Mrs. Pilkington	288, 576
Observations on Whiston	144
Puffendorf's Introduction	288
Tanner's Bibliotheca	239
Tour thro' Great Britain	336
—— Ireland	288
True History	432
Universal History	96
Welch Travels	336
Woman of Pleasure	528
Voyage to Hudson's-Bay	239

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

A BERDEEN against Aberdeen	576
Abridgment of Brainerd	288
Address to the Bishops	480
Apologetical Epistle	336
Appeal to passionate People	96
Archibald and Timothy	480
Arnold on Ecclesiasticus	336
Bible in Question and Answer	384
Britains and Saxons	46
Calasio's Concordance	288
Chandler of Subscription	239
Check to a Parson	528
Christian's Instructor	288
—— Duty	528
—— Covenant	576

Chubb's Posthumous Works	64
Church Absenters	46
Clarke's Catechism	336
Comment on Warburton	239
Confirmation of Middleton	576
Controversy on Miracles	239
David's last Words	576
Deacon tried	480
Defensio Miraculorum	144
Defence of Hutchinson	336
—— the plain Account	336
Deity of Christ	96
Delany on Tythes	239
Doctrine of Justification	576
Duty of Servants	432
Ellis on Divine Things	584
Epistle to Mr. Brooke	239
—— Warburton	576
Exposition of the Pentateuch	239
Evidence of the Christian Religion	528
Genesis of Philosophy	66
Gill on the New Testament	385
Heaven open'd to all	432
History of St. Paul	239
Hutchinson's Works	384
Jacobite Principles	46
Indian Convert	96
Kennicott's Inquiry	144
Longford's Continuation	240
Lardner's Gospel History	239
Leighton's Works	384
Letter to Mr. West	239
—— Chandler	288, 336
—— the Bishop of Exeter	384
—— Mr. Mudge	528
—— the Clergy of Manchester	336
—— the Infirmary	384
Locke of Christianity	432
Middleton's Inquiry	576
Millar of Justification	96
Modest Apology	239
Nature of the Soul	46
Observations on Observations	239
Origin of Sacrifices	144
Paraphrase on St. John	528
Pathetical Address	96
Popish Pagan	144
Primitive Discipline	384
Remarks on St. Paul	240
—— Mr. Kennicott	288
—— White	384
—— on the Convert	288
—— 2 Pamphlets	96
Sadler on Ceremonies	240
Sequel to the Trial of the Witnesses	576
Spirit and Matter	239
Supernaturals examin'd	239
Theory of Christianity	528
Translations of the Bible	46
Trapp on the Gospels	288
Vindication of the Church of England	576
Warburton's Alliance	46
Weston on Wonders	144
Whiston's Sacred History	472

White's

INDEX to the Books.

1748.

White's Three Letters	528
——— Second Defence	239

MISCELLANEOUS.

A musements at Aix-la Chapelle	239
Appendix to the Ladies Diary	528
Bailey's Phædrus	432
Bentham's Letter	336
Bricklayers Prices	432
Cafe of Richmond	528
——— Reply to the Remarks	ibid.
Catalogue of Curiosities	288
Characterism	239
Clarissa	576
Collection of Tracts	244
Composition of the Antients	576
Cornutor of 75	239
——— answer'd	288
Counter Apology	576
Court Sermon	576
——— Spy	239
Defence of a Noble Lord	384
——— Shakspeare	576
——— the Female Sex	528
Dialogue on Education	144
——— Cobham's Gardens	384
Dialogue at Court	239
Diogenes at Court	239
Discourse on Superstition	384
Drayton's Works	528
Entertainment at Chelsea	384
Epistles of Phalaris	576
——— for the Ladies	528
Essay on Delicacy	239
——— Elocution	288
——— Nursing	336
Essays in York Courant	336
Fathers Instructions	46
Fortunate Transport	144
French Pronunciation	384
——— Vocabulary	432
Funeral Orations	46
Furius; or Milton's Critick	384
Gardener's Dictionary	46
Halipenny's Arithmetick	239
Harvey's Meditations	432
Horace in Prose	ibid.
Human Understanding	240
Humourist	384
Humours of Fleet-Street	528
Hume's Essays	ibid.
Improvements on Sheep, &c.	576
——— in Criticism	96
——— Defence of it	576
Industry and Idleness	144
Isocratis Orations	240
Ladies Lecture	576
——— Preceptor	ibid.
Laying's Pieces	288
La Belle Assemblée	432
Lambert's Works	ibid.
Learning of Shakspeare	47
Letter to Mr. Garrick	96
——— Mrs. Pilkington	432
——— on Card-Playing	240
——— the Lottery	336

Letters on Mythology	239
—— Trade	384
Life's Progress	240
Locke of Understanding	432
Manners	576
Mason on Elocution	432
Matrimonial Ceremonies	336
Meadowcourt on Milton	144
Middleton's Roman Senate	46
Moliere's Works	239
New English Dictionary	336
Observations on Shakspeare	288
Orders of the Lords	432
Ovid's Metamorph. Prose	339
Passions of Children	528
Peruvian Letters	239
Plan for Youth	46
Polite Student	288
Præceptor	240
Principles of Philosophy	239
—— Natural Law	288
Proofs of Homer	239
Proposals for Bentham	528
Reflections on Man	384
—— Poetry, &c.	46
Remarkable Case	288
Remarks on Criticism	239
Royal Spelling-Book	46
Rudiments of English	384
Spectacle de la Nature	240
Spy on Mother Midnight	288
Story-Teller	576
Treatise on Merit	288
Trial of Grimes	288
—— Timewell	384
Turkish Spy	336
Wildair's Letters	576
Wonders of Nature	432
Youth's Introduction	384

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

A LLEN's Synopsis	528
Analysis of Antimony	432
Answer to Ferguson	288
—— Dr. Smellie	ibid.
Arnaud of Ruptures	96
Art of Salt-Making	144
Boerhaave Abridg'd	528
Cape of Capt. Massee	480
Clutton of Fevers	432
Conyers de Morbis Infantum	528
Cures of the King's-Evil	288
Diseases of Horses	ibid.
Distemper of the Cattle	576
Doctrine of Ultimators	316
Elements of Logick	288
Essay on the Pestilence	239
Frauds of Physick	144
—— answer'd	ibid.
Freke of Healing	528
Generation of Plants	240
Harmonia Trigonometrica	316
Hawley's Oratio Annivers.	46
Hoppus's Repository	288
Inching	

Inching of Casks	576	Monosyllable If	480
Letters to Dr. Smallie	244, 384	Night Thoughts	96
———Answer	288	Ode to Huntington	46
Linden of Chalybeat Waters	576	———a Satefman	384
Lowe's Arithmetick	528	———on the Peace	576
Mac-Laurin's Algebra	96	Orpheus	528
Mathematical Repository	ibid.	Peace, A Poem	480
———Digests	576	Penelope to Ulysses	144
Mathematician	336	Phillips's Pastorals	240
Mead of the Sun and Moon	239	Poem on the D. of Cumberland	432
Method of Health	ibid.	———Mr. Thompson	480
Miscellanea Curiosa Mathem.	336	———on the Fribbles	432
Newton's Philosophy	288	———on the Fire	239
Nolet's Experiments	96	Poems by H. G.	336
Pomet of Drugs	432	Porfenna	288
Poole's Chymistry	528	Prior's Emma	144
Price's Carpentry	288	Puppet-Show	240
Profily on the Venereal Disease	46	Retirement	336
Progress of Astronomy	240	Ruins of Rome	239
Robertson's Measuring	96	Rupert to Maria	240
Simpson's Trigonometry	288	Royal Psalmody	384
Smith of Eclipses	46	Scelus's Ghost	288
Tabes Dorialis	ibid.	———Simile	239
Vauban's Fortification	144	Stayley's Poems	576
Watson's Experiments	528	Town. A Satire	144
		True-born Englishman	46
		Warbling Muses	576
		Warton's Poems	144

POETRY and PLAYS.

A CCOMPLISH'D Hero	239	P OLITICAL, and on TRADE.	
Advice to a Fan-Painter	384	A DVICE to a Minister	336
———Answer to it	432	Apologetical Discourse	46
Animal Oeconomy	336	Affiento Contract	480
Art of Courtship	576	Balance of Civil Power	46
Bath. A Poem	96	Borough	144
Bion and Moschus	576	Cafe restated	46
Bourne's 3 Songs	ibid.	Cause of Rebellion	240
Caledonia	288	Collection of Tracts	528
Carmina Quadrigesimalia	576	Conduct of the Government	240
Castle of Indolence	432	———D. of Ormond	ibid.
Clio. A Poem	144	Critical Address	96
Cobden's Poems	96	———Apology	ibid.
Collection of Poems	46	Definitive Treaty consider'd	576
Comedy, by Massenger	480	Dialogue on the Navy	46
Courtship. A Poem	239	Dissertation on Oligarchy	336
Doll-Worship	96	Dutch Remonstrance	480
Embarrafs Knight	46	Duty on Indigo	240
Episcopade	96	English Liberties	144
Epistolæ duæ	480	Familiar Dialogue	432
Female Apology	384	Grand Secret	240
Foundling	144	Groans of Britain	ibid.
Glory of Spain subdued	48	High Duties	480
Goldfinch	384	History of Land Wars	96
Hermit. A Poem	239	Honest Sailors Letters	46
Honour. A Satire	144	Interest Empress-Queen	480
Hoop-Petticoat	240	———answer'd	ibid.
Hounslow. A Poem	46	Leman of Government	576
Important Trifter	239	Letter to the Whigs	144
Jockey and Jenny	144	———a Patriot	240
Joshua. A Poem	ibid.	———E. of Tr—r	528
Judgment. A Poem	528	———on the Resignation	240
———of Hercules	46	———Trade	ibid.
Knapp's Psalms	432	———the Highlanders	ibid.
Landscape	239	Manchester Politicks	432
Lusus Poetici	46		Matter
Marriage. An Essay	96		

INDEX to the Books.

1748.

Matter of Fact	240
Merchants Protest	336
Modest Apology	240
Mountenay's Dedication	384
National Journal	144
———Prejudice	240
Naturalization	46, 96
Newbal against Smith	240
Parish Law	96
Pasquin and Marforio	576
Pilchard Fishery	240
Popish Impostor	ibid.
Preference of the State	46
Publick Affairs	96
———Credit	144
Rantum Scantum	528
Relief for Vagrants	46
Remarkable Dialogue	384
Remarks on the Preliminaries	240
Remembrancer	144
Republick rescued	46
Resignation discuss'd	240
Royal Brandenburgher	480
Scheme for the Navy	46
Scotch Acts consider'd	144
———Jurisdiction	46
———Presbyterian Eloquence	432
Short Parliaments	144
Speech of a Dutch Patriot	288
———without Doors	144
Stanhope's Speech	ibid.
State of the Nation	288
Tax for the Supplies	46
Toryism display'd	144
Trial of Archbishop Campbel	96
Victorious Stroke	240
Ways and Means	480
Winnington's Conduct	144

SERMONS.

A Bernethey's Sermons	96
Arnold on Nov. 5.	528

Balguy's Discourses	144
Barker's Sermons	96
Bate on Atheism	518
Bear coram Acad. Oxon.	240
Brine on Mrs. Wildman	96
Caradoc's Love of Christ	480
Carlisle (Bishop of) on Jan. 30.	144
Cawthorn—Skinners Company	432
Cobden—Middlesex Infirmary	240
Dodwell's Discourses	144
Doughty's Farewel Sermon	240
Drummond on Jan. 30.	144
Eustance—Folly of Change	96
Franklin at St. Peter's Cornhill	240
Gibbons at Haberdashers Hall	ibid.
———on the Sabbath	96
Guyse at an Ordination	576
Hare at Crewkerne	96
Hartley at a Visitation	528
———Northampton	ibid.
Hill's Sermons	96
Hooles's Sermons	ibid.
Hort on the Millennium	518
Ibbetson on Miracles	336
Milner on the Fast	240
Mudge at a Visitation	412
Newton before the Choirs	480
Parker on Sept. 2.	528
Pendlebury at a Visitation	336
Peterborough (Bishop of) at Northampton	480
Pike on Faith, &c.	336
Pinnel on May 29	412
Reyner's Sermons	480
Rutherford's 2 Sermons	ibid.
Seed's Discourses	ibid.
Shepherd's Sermons	480
Stennet on Mr. Rees	336
Surrlock at Caermarthen	480
Thoresby—Trustees of Georgia	480
Warner on Jan. 30.	412
Willefman at Middleburgh	412

The End of VOL. XVII.

UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
CAMBRIDGE

